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INTERNATIONAL
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Belgium	20 D.F.	Belgium	20 D.F.
Denmark	20 D.F.	Denmark	20 D.F.
Egypt	20 D.F.	Egypt	20 D.F.
France	20 D.F.	France	20 D.F.
Germany	20 D.F.	Germany	20 D.F.
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India	20 D.F.	India	20 D.F.
Iran	20 D.F.	Iran	20 D.F.
Italy	20 D.F.	Italy	20 D.F.
Japan	20 D.F.	Japan	20 D.F.
Lebanon	20 D.F.	Lebanon	20 D.F.
Luxembourg	20 D.F.	Luxembourg	20 D.F.
Mexico	20 D.F.	Mexico	20 D.F.
Netherlands	20 D.F.	Netherlands	20 D.F.
Nigeria	20 D.F.	Nigeria	20 D.F.
Portugal	20 D.F.	Portugal	20 D.F.
Spain	20 D.F.	Spain	20 D.F.
Sweden	20 D.F.	Sweden	20 D.F.
Switzerland	20 D.F.	Switzerland	20 D.F.
Turkey	20 D.F.	Turkey	20 D.F.
U.S. Military (Est.)	20 D.F.	U.S. Military (Est.)	20 D.F.
Yugoslavia	20 D.F.	Yugoslavia	20 D.F.

WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, snow, showers, 7-13 (45-57). Tuesday, variable, showers, 10-18 (50-64). Wednesday, variable, showers, 10-18 (50-64). Thursday, variable, showers, 10-18 (50-64). Friday, variable, showers, 10-18 (50-64). Saturday, variable, showers, 10-18 (50-64). Sunday, variable, showers, 10-18 (50-64).
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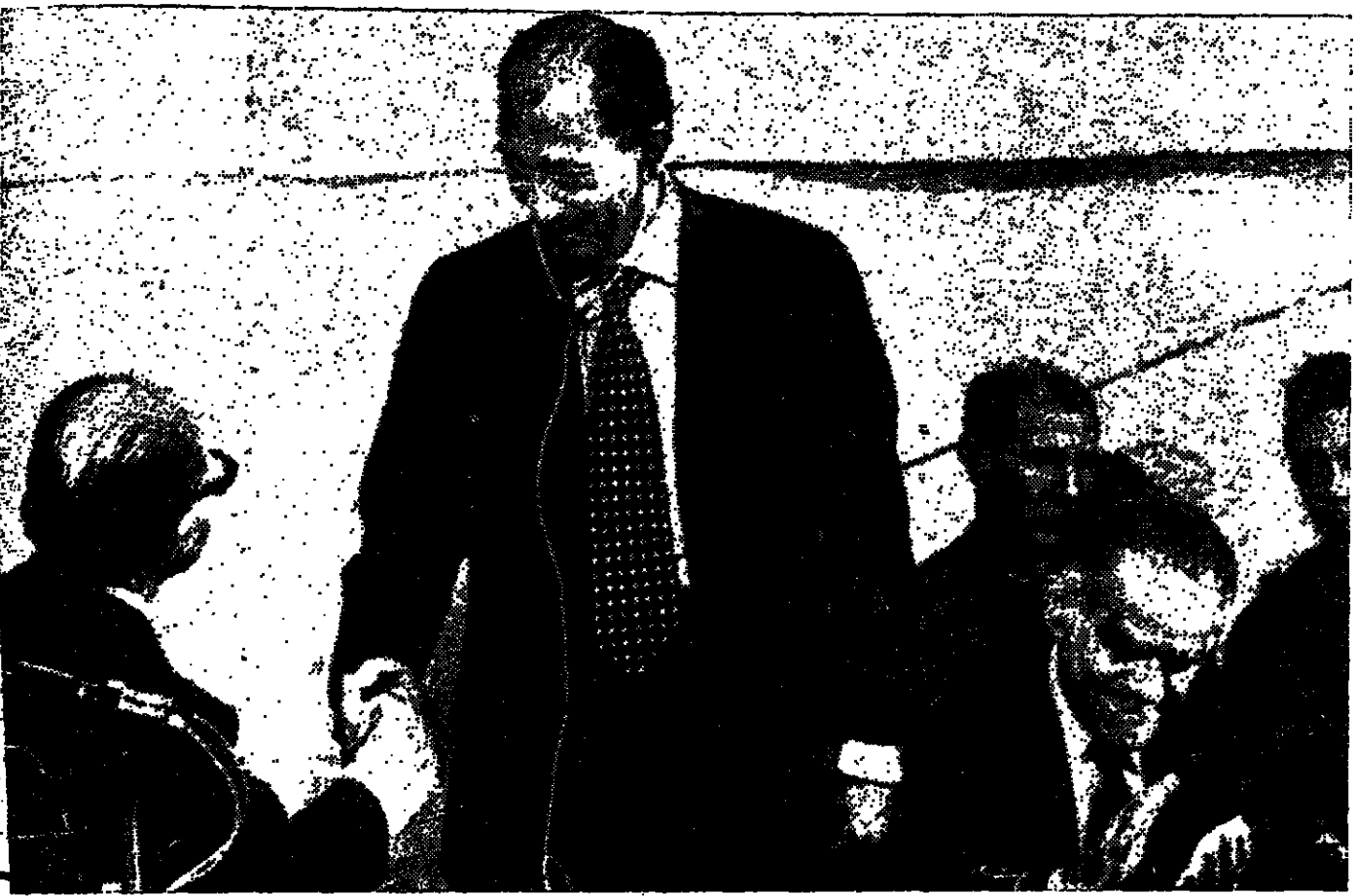
PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1977

Established 1887

Sadat in Israel

A Call for Peace but No Shift on Terms

Stresses Need for Palestinian State



Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat shake hands after finishing their speeches in Knesset.

By Richard H. Growald

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat all but recognized Israel in a speech in its own legislature today and reached out to Israelis in a direct appeal to accept creation of a Palestinian state to bring peace to the Middle East.

Mr. Sadat, the first Arab leader to come to Israel, urged the opening of Jerusalem to all. Prime Minister Menachem Begin, later responded by saying it was open to all three religions and offered to open Israel's border to Egyptian citizens.

"We and you have reached the brink of a horrible abyss and a terrible catastrophe if we together do not today seize the opportunity for a permanent and just peace," Mr. Sadat told the 3.3 million Israelis from the podium of the Knesset (parliament). He spoke an hour from a prepared text.

Neither leader varied from positions previously made public about an Arab-Israeli peace, but both seized the exuberance of the historic moment to go farther in seeking normal relations between Egypt and Israel.

Former Prime Minister Golda Meir, who sat in the gallery, once described the existence of a Palestinian state on Israel's frontiers "like a dagger in Israel's back." Israel views such a state as entering the Soviet orbit.

But Mr. Sadat spoke bluntly to the Israelis about the need to solve the Palestinian problem, because without a solution there could not be peace.

"... So long as the problem remains without a solution," he said, "the conflict will escalate and assume new dimensions."

"In all truth, I tell you that peace cannot be achieved without the Palestinians. It would be a gross mistake, the consequences of which nobody can re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Hears Pleas by Jerusalem's Arabs



President Sadat lays a wreath at the memorial to Israeli soldiers who were killed in Arab-Israeli wars of the past.

President Prays At al-Aqsa, Visits Church, Shrine

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat today heard cries of "Palestine is Arab" and "Don't forget Palestine" as he walked under heavy security from prayers at al-Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third holiest shrine, on the first full day of his trip to Israel.

He later paid a solemn visit, at the request of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, to Israel's Yad Vashem memorial to the million Jewish victims of the Nazis.

Outside the mosque, Israeli and Egyptian security men linked up shoulder to shoulder around the President in what was clearly seen as the most physically dangerous part of his trip to Israel.

Police said that they briefly detained five of several hundred Palestinian youths who demonstrated near the mosque, but out of earshot of the President. Some among them shouted, "How about Palestine, Sadat?" and "Traitor, don't sell us out."

Inside the mosque, the religious leader Kadi Ekri Sabri greeted Mr. Sadat and called on him not to abandon Jerusalem in a sermon which left no doubt about the feelings of the Palestinian population here.

"If Jerusalem were abandoned, it would be a deadly blow to all Moslems and particularly to the Palestinian people," he said.

Kadi Sabri added that it would be the same as destroying Mecca and Medina, which precede Jerusalem as Islam's first and second holy cities.

President Sadat gravely nodded his head several times in apparent agreement as about 3,000 worshippers inside the mosque looked on.

The kadi also appealed to Mr. Sadat to return to the city.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Arab Protesters, Newspapers Condemn Journey

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Arab protesters, newspapers and Egyptian President Sadat's visit to Israel, and Syrian guerrilla group for his assassination.

The traitor's blood, Spit face," demanded Zuhair leader of the pro-Syrian guerrilla group in a state-sponsors before Mr. Sadat's the Israeli parliament.

Q distributed thousands of leaflets in Beirut, calling on the Egyptian "oppose this treason" all Arabs to "follow the lead to the ends of the earth and spill his blood and carry just sentence."

Q did not specify what he wanted the Egyptian take.

While, a top Palestine in Organization spokesmen for an urgent Arab meeting to counter what der Yasser Arafat termed day "Sadat's abominable

Sadat visit in banner headlines as a "Black Day" and a "Journey of Shame." Al-Baath, organ of the ruling party, printed its first page with a black border.

Beirut's pro-Libyan As Saifi daily said that Mr. Sadat had just "entered history as the personal enemy of every human

being in the Arab lands" and that his name would henceforth be mentioned in the same breath as those of the founders of Israel.

"He has given us all a choice us or him," As Saifi said. The newspaper reported that the Egyptian military had been on

alert for the last 12 days following dismissal of 130 officers opposed to the Sadat trip, but there was no confirmation of this in Cairo.

George Habash, leader of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said that the Sadat visit and his address to the Israeli Knesset represented "the greatest and most dangerous defiance of our Palestinian masses and Arab nation" since the 1948 birth of Israel.

Mr. Habash said that the Sadat visit was made possible by excessive moderation by some Arab regimes and by the PLO and called for a wide radical front joining Arab and Palestinian forces.

Russians Are Critical and See No Gain for Peace in Mideast

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (WP).—The Soviet Union complained bitterly from the sidelines last night about the visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to Israel, and predicted it would do nothing to advance peace in the Middle East.

"The actions of the Egyptian President were largely determined by the United States and some other bourgeois non-Arab countries which were doing everything to edge Cairo, on to separate talks behind the backs of the Arabs," Tass said. The purpose, it said, was to "undermine the united front of Arab states in the struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression and to achieve a just settlement of the Mideast crisis."

The visit of Mr. Sadat has left the Kremlin with little to do in an active way. Mr. Sadat acted just as the Russians saw themselves as once again having a role to play in the Mideast, in

the wake of the Carter administration's joint statement with the Kremlin to seek a reopening of the long-stalled Geneva peace talks.

Western sources here speculated that the Russians are uncertain and worried over what the Sadat visit may mean to long-range Soviet hopes to play a leading role in the Mideast talks and, for want of anything better to do, they are continuing their sharply anti-Israeli propaganda.

(Soviet television ignored Mr. Sadat's speech to the Israeli parliament today and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's reply, the Associated Press reported.)

The evening news program "Time" showed brief film clips of heavy security in Jerusalem while its report focused on hostile Arab reaction to Mr. Sadat's trip. There were no pictures of Mr. Sadat and Israeli leaders together.]

Another PLO leader said today that Mr. Sadat's visit, which he called recognition of the Jewish state, would lead to Zionist control of the Arab world.

Bassem Abu Sharif said that "Sadat's surrender at the Israeli Knesset was a personal surrender."

The Damascus daily Tishrin said that "shining wrath" would soon confront Mr. Sadat, and that Syrian strength would within hours or days make the Sadat visit nothing but a small memory."

The newspaper did not elaborate.

Syria's radical neighbor Iraq said that Mr. Sadat's Knesset speech meant that Mr. Sadat had "recognized the Zionist entity—that of the usurpers of Palestine."

PLO information department (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Cairo Armed Forces Chief Calls Trip 'Courageous' Act

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The commander of Egypt's armed forces declared his support yesterday for President Anwar Sadat's mission to Israel, praising it as a "courageous step toward a just peace."

"We realize the dimensions of the present situation and follow with all confidence your courageous steps for peace based on justice," Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Ghamay, the military commander and defense minister, said in a telegram of good wishes to the President for the Moslem feast of Bairam that began yesterday.

The statement by the general stilled speculation about the position of the army. It is the tradition here for the army commander to send a message of good wishes to the president on the feast.

Analysts noted that Gen. Ghamay could have sent his good wishes without referring to the visit to Israel, as did President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria and Col. Moammar Qadhafi of Libya, both of whom sent Beirut telegrams to Mr. Sadat despite the fact that they were on record as opposing his trip.

The general has made it his job to keep the army out of politics. During negotiations between Mr. Sadat and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for the second Sinai disengagement.

agreement with Israel, Gen. Ghamay was overruled several times by the President. Gen. Ghamay advised against adoption of the military lines in that agreement but never made any public criticism.

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100,000 Mark Franco's Death, Assail Suarez, in Madrid Rally

MADRID, Nov. 20 (UPI).—More than 100,000 sightseers giving the fascist salute assembled today to commemorate the second anniversary of Franco's death and to castigate the current democratic government.

"The fatherland is falling apart because of ineptitude and treason," ultra-rightist leader Blas Finar told the enthusiastic crowd which braved a cold, steady rain to attend the hour-long rally.

"Government resign, government resign," the rightists shouted. They gathered in Plaza de Oriente—the downtown site at which Franco addressed many mass rallies—and were policed by groups of paramilitary, blue-shirted youths.

The demonstrators often burst into chants of "Franco, Franco." The late generalissimo ruled Spain for 36 years before dying Nov. 20, 1975.

The national news agency Citra estimated the size of the crowd at 250,000 and a speaker, Javier Alba, claimed a million. But veteran observers put the figure lower.

Traffic Blocked

After the officially authorized demonstration, several thousand of the participants marched to the headquarters of the national security police and blocked traffic in the busy Puerta del Sol.

Other demonstrators marched to the Cortes (parliament), where they turned their backs to the building and sang the Falange battle hymn, "March to the Sun."

Referring to reformist Premier Adolfo Suarez, demonstrators shouted "Suarez, scoundrel, you have destroyed Spain."

A speaker at the rally, Jose

Focus on Lebanon

A special report on Lebanon appears in the second part of today's International Herald Tribune.

Papandreou Movement Is Second Caramanlis' Party Is Leading In Early Greek Vote Returns

ATHENS, Nov. 20 (AP).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis' conservative New Democracy party led in early returns today and was expected to remain in power with an overall majority in general elections for the 300 members of the unicameral parliament.

Mr. Caramanlis called the elections one year early, saying a new government was needed to make decisions on crucial issues facing Greece next year. These include the final stages of negotiations for entry into the European Common Market, Greece's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Cyprus dispute and other Greek-Turkish problems.

Close behind in the first return from northern Greece was the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement of Andreas Papandreou, who had blamed NATO for most of Greece's foreign policy problems and feels the entry into the Common Market would be disastrous for Greek agriculture and industry.

Newspaper polls before the election indicated that Mr. Papandreou, 58, would become the major opposition leader, supplanting 67-year-old George Marinos of the Democratic Center Union.

Previous Results

The New Democracy won 54.3 per cent of the vote in the 1974 elections, taking 220 seats in parliament. The Democratic Center won 20.4 per cent for 81 seats, and Mr. Papandreou's Socialist Movement received 13.5 per cent of the vote for 15 parliamentary seats.

Mr. Papandreou and Mr. Marinos had campaigned hard against the Western alliance, claiming NATO failed to resolve sensitive issues between Greece and neighboring Turkey, particularly the Cyprus problem which brought them to the brink of war in 1974. Mr. Marinos, however, supported entry into the Common Market.

Mr. Caramanlis, 70, pulled Greece out of NATO's military wing in 1974 following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. He said he would return as a full NATO member.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

One in India About 900; Other Toll Seen

DELHI, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—A tropical cyclone, which hit coastal areas of southern Andhra Pradesh killed about 900 persons, reported tonight. And the toll could exceed 1,000, it led.

Samarachar news agency said the state government reports in Hyderabad that the full casualty toll would not be known until the trail of debris left by the cyclone had been

ernment spokesman said death toll in the Gunur district, directly inland, had 472.



Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis casts his ballot yesterday in Athens during Greece's national elections.

From Baptist Church Pulpit

Carter Leads Peace Prayers, Chides Hesitancy of Leaders

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—President Carter today led prayers for peace in the Middle East and predicted that the "courageous" visit of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat to Israel will enhance peace prospects and improve chances for a Geneva conference.

After watching the satellite television broadcast of Mr. Sadat's speech to the Israeli parliament today and the responses of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and opposition leader Shimon Peres, the President was quoted as calling it "a moving occasion and a contribution to the cause of peace."

Earlier, outside the First Baptist Church here where he led the prayers, Mr. Carter told newsmen that "the fact that President Sadat would be courageous enough to go to Israel will transform, I think, the Middle Eastern peace prospects regardless of the outcome of this particular visit."

"It's a breakdown in 30 years, perhaps even centuries, of hatred. I think it will be a major step forward."

Head Bowed
From the pulpit, before the speeches in Jerusalem, Mr. Carter, his head bowed and his eyes closed tightly in prayer, said:

"We are especially concerned and hopeful about the Middle East."

"We have a vivid realization that the chosen leaders have not responded adequately to this yearning... of the people of the Middle East for peace."

When he emerged from the church, newsmen asked the President to amplify what he meant by that.

"I think it's obvious," he said, "that the people of the world want peace, and pray for peace, and I think that this action by Presi-

dent Sadat to break down all the barriers that have been created by leaders in the past and go directly to the heart of Israel in Jerusalem has been feared by many as a possible action that would arouse the animosity of his own people and also there was doubt about how Israel would receive him."

"But the overwhelming gratitude and frankness that now exists in Israel and Egypt shows that the people were ready for it and it was just the reluctance of leaders to take this momentous step that was an obstacle... Some of them... have underestimated the willingness of their own people to accept strong moves towards a new understanding..."

Bold Steps
"I think this is proof in itself that had we leaders of the world been more aggressive in taking bold steps that the people would have responded well."

Mr. Carter said he believes President Hafez al-Assad of Syria "genuinely wants peace, but he has become kind of a spokesman in a strange way for some of the more radical Arab leaders who don't yet want to move..."

"Also I think it's obvious President Assad doesn't want to see Syria left out of the future negotiations. They fear that Egypt and Israel will negotiate a separate bilateral agreement."

"...I think that once this meeting is over, if it is successful, and I pray that it will be, then this threat that the rest of the Arabs see in being abandoned by the strong nation of Egypt will be removed."

Mr. Carter was asked whether he thought it will make a Geneva peace conference on the Middle East "more possible," and replied: "I think so."

President Prays at al-Aqsa, Visits Church, Jewish Shrine

(Continued from Page 1)

Sadat to intervene with the Israeli authorities for the release of Palestinian political prisoners in Israeli jails.

Officials said that the Egyptian leader did not see police break up the demonstration by the Palestinian youths as he entered the mosque.

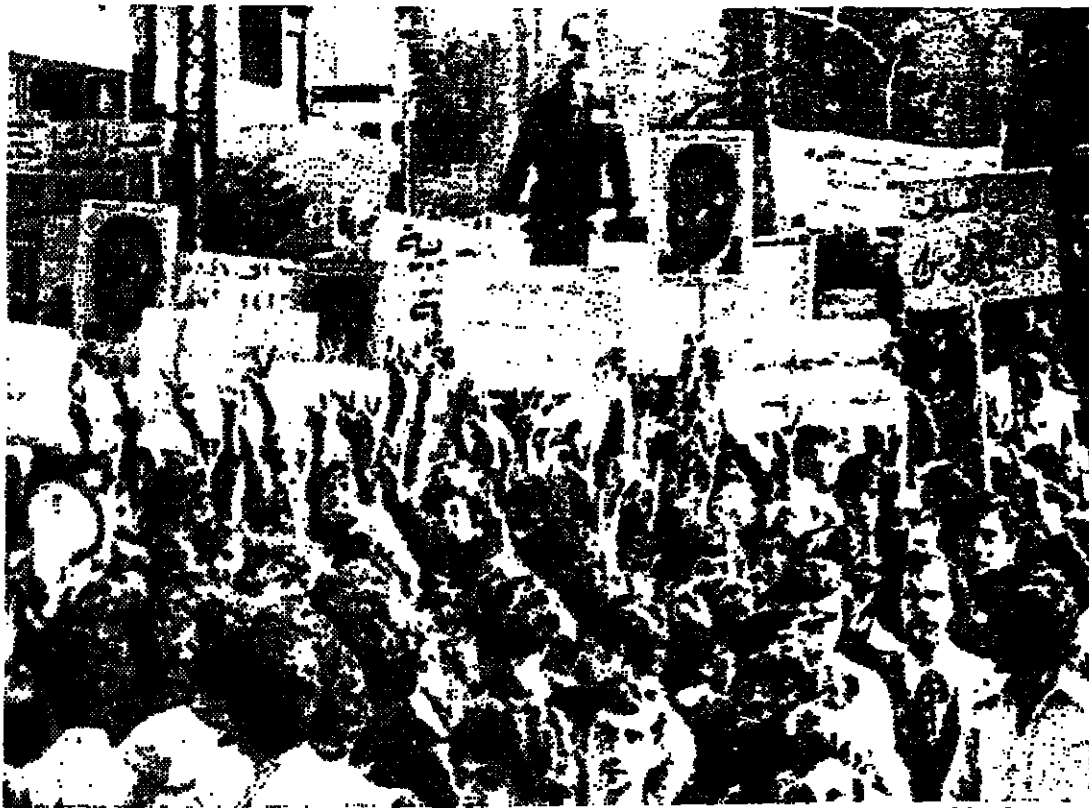
But when he left the building he ran into a large, excited crowd of Jerusalem Arabs who had been restrained for security reasons. "Sadat, don't forget Palestine" and "Palestine is Arab," some shouted.

Accompanied by Mayor A woman advanced close to him and cried: "Don't forget our prisoners, Sadat. Our sons are being tortured, Sadat."

Mr. Sadat was accompanied to

Air France Strike Set

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP).—Air France flight crew unions have called a 48-hour strike for Nov. 27-28 to affect all flights arriving or departing Paris. They have called the strike to support demands for improved salaries and working conditions next year.



Hundreds of leftist demonstrators march in Beirut to condemn Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for his peace mission to Israel.

Arab Protesters, Papers Condemn Sadat

(Continued from Page 1)

director Yasser Abou Rabbou said that there was a "Sadat-Begin plot" to seal a separate peace, and called for an urgent summit session involving the PLO, Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria and Southern Yemen to counter the Sadat visit.

Mr. Arafat chairman of the PLO, spoke shortly after dawn to about 3,000 Palestinians at a guerrilla cemetery in Beirut and sharply attacked Mr. Sadat for the visit, which Mr. Arafat said betrayed the interests of the Arabs.

But the guerrilla leader, dressed in dark green combat uniform and wearing a military cap, added: "I hereby challenge Begin and his friends. Even the shock of Sadat cannot sink the Palestinian revolution."

Greece Expels Students
ATHENS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Twelve of the Arab students who invaded the Egyptian Embassy in

Dissident Goma Arrives in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Romanian dissident writer Paul Goma arrived today from Bucharest with his wife and child on a one-year tourist visa.

The human rights campaigner, who staged several hunger strikes this year to protest alleged police intimidation, declined to answer questions on arrival at Orly.

"I am very tired," he said. "I cannot make any statement for the moment."

Mr. Goma, 42, indicated that he would give a news conference later this week.

Venezuela Guerrilla Raid
CARACAS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Guerrillas ambushed a military patrol in eastern Venezuela Friday, killing six soldiers and wounding several others, an information ministry spokesman said.

Athens Friday night to protest President Sadat's trip to Israel were expelled from Greece to Damascus yesterday.

Authorities said that a student died in a hospital yesterday from

Sadat, in Israel, Asks Peace But Does Not Change Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

size, to turn our eyes away from that problem or set it aside.

"If," he said, alluding to the birth of Israel in 1948 on what had been British-mandated territory, "you have found the legal and moral justification to establish a national home on a territory which was not all yours, then you had better understand the determination of the people of Palestine to establish their own state once more in their homeland."

Mr. Begin, who as a terrorist leader helped drive out the British, later retorted that the Jews had come back to what had been their biblical homeland. He views the occupied West Bank of Jordan, which might possibly be the site of a Palestinian state, as "liberated Israeli territory."

The Jews, he said, did not come to Palestine to "take a foreign country. We came back to our homeland. Even in the dawn of humanity and never interrupted we developed our civilization here; we had our prophets here."

"Let us open our countries to free movement, one people to another," Mr. Begin said. "Let us open to movement. You come to our country and we come to yours."

"I am ready to announce today that our country is open to citizens of Egypt and I make no conditions. It is only proper in this matter that there should be joint arrangements. But as of today let the number of visitors increase. Our borders will be open before you."

Israelis jubilantly welcomed Egyptian reporters covering the Sadat visit, urging them to sign hotel guest books and treating them as royalty.

Although Mr. Sadat told Israelis what they did not want to hear about the Palestinians, those in the Knesset nevertheless gave him a 37-second ovation.

"I tell you ladies and gentlemen, it would be futile not to recognize the Palestinian people and their rights to establish their state and to return to their homeland," Mr. Sadat said.

"You have to face the facts courageously just as I faced them," he said. "There can never be a solution to the problem by running away from it or closing your eyes to it. Peace can never be established by trying to impose certain imaginary conditions to which the world has already turned its back."

Mr. Sadat said that even the United States, Israel's chief ally, recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to a homeland.

He told the assemblage and, through the media, those in the Arab world who opposed his coming to Israel, that he did not blame them for criticizing his trip.

"No one could conceive that the President of the biggest Arab state could declare his readiness to go to the land of the adversary while we are still in a state of war," Mr. Sadat said. He said

bullet wounds and another was critically ill. Embassy guards opened fire on the students causing more than a dozen casualties. Thirty-eight persons were under arrest.

Soviet Dissident
MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Police have arrested a member of a dissident group set up to monitor Soviet observance of the Helsinki pledges on human rights, dissidents said today.

March in Oporto Arouses Violence
OPORTO, Portugal, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Bombs, gunfire and scuffles that left several persons injured yesterday failed to disrupt a march by 15,000 conservatives in this northern city.

The police said two car bombs near the march's rallying site in Oporto's main square lightly injured three persons and shattered numerous windows. Another person was reported injured by police gunfire directed at counterdemonstrators.

The march was organized to protest the dismissal of the northern military chief, Brig. Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso, after he took a public stand against Portuguese celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

17. That trip you took last weekend.
(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Israelis, Egyptians Cooperate

10,000 Involved in Security Step

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Operation Shas'ar, which means "gate" but is also an acronym for "first Arab ruler," went into full swing last night. It was the biggest of its kind mounted in Israel, involving about 10,000 persons. If it succeeds, nothing will happen.

Shas'ar is the code name for a vast network providing security for President Anwar Sadat during his two-day visit. If anyone is more tense than Prime Minister Menachem Begin about the results of the encounter, it is surely the police, military and security-service officials responsible for the safety of the first Arab head of state to visit Israel.

Obviously, this concern is shared by Egypt. Among the 60 Egyptians to arrive as an advance party Friday, 40 were believed to be security officers. They quickly established a working rapport with their Israeli colleagues. In view of the steadily war waged by these forces for more than three decades, this is considered among the more astonishing insights to the Sadat visit.

Royal Salute
Last night, for example, members of both forces were ensconced on the sixth floor of the King David Hotel, where Mr. Sadat is occupying the Royal Suite.

Earlier in the day, a joint party of both forces reconnoitered the area around the hotel. Since all wore the carefully casual clothes of plainclothesmen and rolled their broad shoulders in the swagman common to them, it was difficult to tell Egyptian from Israeli.

Much of the security operation was in evidence last night when Mr. Sadat arrived at Ben Gurion International Airport near Tel Aviv and was driven the 25 miles to Jerusalem. And much more was under way than was visible.

The Egyptian airliner touched down at an airport that had been cleared of all its usual traffic and people. Only those directly connected with the event had access, after showing special passes.

Roads to Jerusalem were entirely cleared of traffic hours before President Sadat's arrival. Similarly, the streets in Jerusalem leading to the King David Hotel were blocked to all traffic, including pedestrians.

The only people staying in the hotel's 250 rooms last night were members of the Sadat party, security personnel and members of a U.S. congressional delegation that has been here for several days. The Americans were invited to extend their stay to hear Mr. Sadat's address at the Knesset today.

Planes and helicopters circled over the airport before and after Mr. Sadat's arrival and followed the motorcade along the highway to Jerusalem.

Strategic Hills Occupied
Troops and the police lined the road. Strategic hills flanking the highway were occupied Friday by troops.

The principal fear, of course, was that Palestinians might vent their anger against President Sadat's initiative by trying to assassinate him. About a million Palestinians have unhindered access to Jerusalem.

But an informed source suggested also that security men

were equally concerned about possible attempts on the President's life by families of Israeli soldiers killed during the wars with the Egyptians.

Security measures were not limited to the places visited by the Egyptian leader. The Allenby

Bridge to Jordan was reported to have been closed, northern has been put on a state of alert to guard against incursions across the Syrian border leaves for most military security personnel were on

Jewish, Arab Doves in Israel Are Encouraged but Cautious

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Jewish and Arab doves in Israel who despaired when Prime Minister Menachem Begin came to power said today that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's extraordinary decision to visit Jerusalem showed that, after all, peace is possible.

They have been an isolated and lonely group, "lost in the wilderness" as Knesset (parliament) member Aryeh Eliav put it, but suddenly now they feel that their many years of argument for compromise may have a chance of bearing fruit. But they were cautious, wary of prediction, expressing more hope than conviction that Mr. Begin will see fit to offer a response as dramatic as Mr. Sadat's initiative.

Mahmoud Abassi, a 42-year-old Haifa writer and professor who translated Mr. Sadat's speech into Hebrew and Mr. Begin's speech into Arabic at the Knesset today, said he and a group of friends have addressed an open letter to the two leaders. It welcomes the Egyptian President, asks for a chance for Jewish and Arab Israeli writers to meet with their Egyptian counterparts, and urges that Mr. Sadat be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

'Action Committee'
Mr. Abassi is the Arab co-chairman of a hastily formed "action committee" to support what virtually everybody in Israel has called the "breakthrough" of the visit.

"Israel must give Sadat a chance to continue his program; this is a first step," Mr. Abassi said. "I've been working for understanding for 25 years. I believe in peace and I've been saying for years that without a meeting of the leaders in the Middle East, there could be no real progress."

For Mr. Eliav, who has been meeting for years with Arabs including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and arguing vainly with fellow Zionists that it was worth the effort, the Sadat visit "proves one main thing. There is somebody to talk to on the other side. It's a great thing Sadat is doing."

"The great majority of Israeli Cubans got into the country Tuesday by crash car through the gates embassy grounds. Cuba Cubans posted outside open as they fled into the building, the sources said."

For four days, Venezuelan Cuban authorities negotiates ambassador asked journal to maintain a news blog. The incident so as not to be the talks.

The Cuban refugees were members of a group at Havana Univ. sources said.

Singapore Ag In Vietnam C
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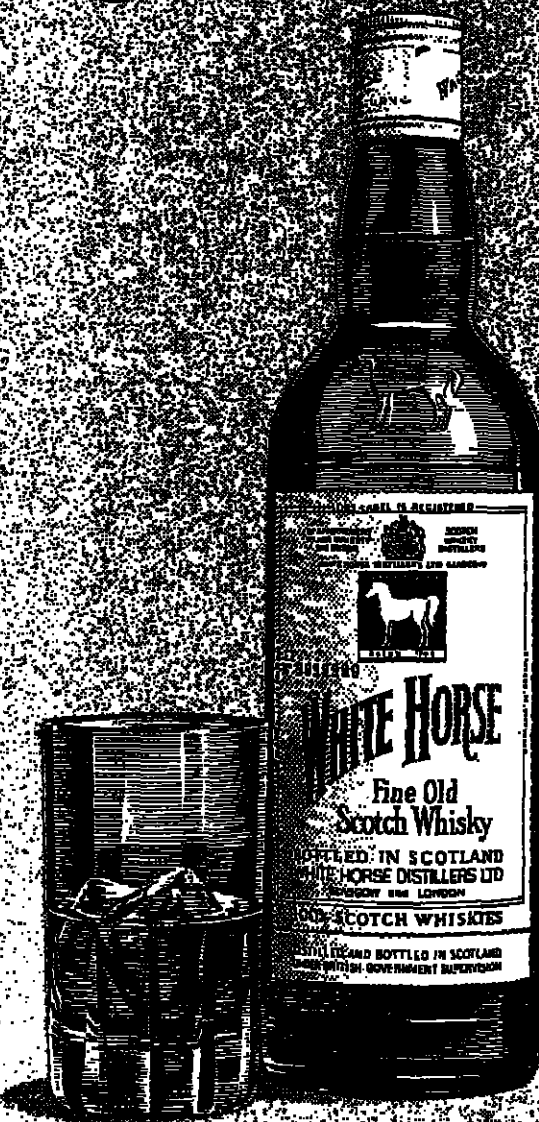
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President Sadat addresses the Israeli parliament.

Has 'Cordial' Talk With Begin

Sadat Gets Warm Reception From Leading Israeli Figures

By H.D.S. Greenway and Ronald Koven

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (WP).—As trumpets sounded a fanfare, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived in Israel last night carrying proposals for peace between the Jewish state and its Arab neighbors.

The flag of Egypt fluttered over Ben-Gurion Airport as Mr. Sadat bowed down the steps of his jetliner to receive a warm greeting from Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The two leaders, whose countries have fought four wars in the last 29 years, then stood stiffly side by side, looking somber and tense, as a 21-gun artillery salute punctuated the playing of the Egyptian and Israeli national anthems.

From the airport, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin went in separate cars to the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, where they immediately plunged into their first round of discussions.

'Warm, Cordial'

While no details of their talks were disclosed, Mr. Begin emerged smiling and said: "We had a very warm and cordial conversation. You can say that we like each other."

A particularly poignant moment occurred immediately following the playing of the anthems. An Israeli Army officer stepped up to Mr. Sadat, saluted, and said: "Mr. President, the guard of honor of the Israeli defense forces is ready for your inspection."

As the Egyptian President strode slowly past the 73 Israeli cadets, Israeli sitting before television cameras watching the unbelievable sight of an Arab leader inspecting their sons heard the commentator remark: "A new era has begun."

As Mr. Begin guided Mr. Sadat

along a reception line of Israeli officials, the pomp and ceremony was abruptly transformed into what seemed more like a reunion of old friends.

'A Long Time'

Mr. Sadat kissed former Prime Minister Golda Meir, then said: "I have wanted to meet you for a long time."

"But you didn't come," she replied. Reaching an old adversary, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Mr. Sadat broke into a wide grin, gripped him by the shoulders, and greeted him as "Moshe."

The Egyptian President also had a warm greeting for Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who led the Israeli forces that counter-attacked across the Suez Canal in 1973.

"I wanted to catch you in the Sinai, but I didn't succeed," he said in English.

When he came to Gen. Mordechai Gur, the Israeli chief of staff who warned last week that President Sadat's offer to visit might be a bluff and that Egypt was preparing for war, Mr. Sadat wagged a finger at him and said: "I fooled you."

Table Set For Sadat: Non-Kosher

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20.—The only non-kosher table in the King David Hotel this week-end is the French antique one in the dining room of the presidential suite where President Anwar Sadat is staying, the Los Angeles Times reported.

"To have his own Egyptian chef from Cairo and his own small kitchen next to the suite was the only special request that he made," said a spokesman for the hotel. "The rest of his party is eating in the hotel dining rooms like any other guests here would do, and our kitchens are strictly kosher." The kitchen was built in a rush for Mr. Sadat.

The suite's antique French decor has not changed since Richard Nixon used it during his visit in Jerusalem in 1972. By presidential standards, however, it is not a large suite. It has a bedroom, a living room and a dining room—all decorated with subdued art by contemporary Israeli artists.

Rebuke to U.S. Is Seen

France Reportedly Prevented EEC Endorsement of Sadat

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP).—The French government has blocked a U.S.-inspired declaration by the European Common Market endorsing Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel, the news agency Belga reported yesterday.

Quoting "well-informed sources" the agency said the U.S. State Department asked Belgium to contact the other eight members of the Common Market to draft a declaration welcoming and praising the Egyptian President's decision.

Luxembourg Premier Gaston Thorn said today that other Common Market nations, besides France, were also reluctant to praise Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Thorn also said the Nine had not been prodded by the United States to do so, but simply asked whether they would do it.

He was speaking after a congress of European liberals over which he presided and which agreed on the platform European liberals will defend in next year's first direct elections to the European Parliament.

A spokesman at the Belgian

Foreign Ministry said, "We can neither confirm nor deny these reports." He explained there may have been consultations between the member countries on a statement. He noted it would be normal for the United States to approach Belgian authorities in seeking to initiate a European Community declaration as Belgium chairs the Common Market's Council of Ministers until the end of this year.

Belga said the sources explained that the declaration was actually drafted but that the French government objected to it because it feared the reaction of Arab nations hostile to President Sadat's trip and also because Paris resents the fact that the initiative was inspired by Washington.

Belga said the proposed EEC declaration had expressed "deep satisfaction about the courageous and constructive initiative taken by President Sadat in going to Israel."

Several Common Market countries have so far acclaimed President Sadat's trip to Israel though there has been no reaction from the Nine as a bloc.

Praise by Pope

In Rome, the Pope said, "The event is great. Hope revives. We pray that a true peace opens for all those peoples." The Pope said Mr. Sadat's visit "was a sign of peace for the Middle East, a land which we must call holy, the Holy Land."

President Giovanni Leone of Italy sent a message to Mr. Sadat expressing the hope that his visit "might contribute to an effective peace in the Middle East and international stability."

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky described the visit as "the boldest step undertaken by any statesman in recent times."

Big Phone Bill For Coverage Of Sadat Trip

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20.—The world's biggest unpaid telephone bill is being generated by correspondents in the Jerusalem Municipal Theater, the press center for the Sadat visit to Israel.

The Israeli government, according to the Los Angeles Times, has installed 200 direct dial telephones connected to all world points with no charge for the service.

Actually, there is a billing slip next to each phone but a telephone company spokesman said that was to discourage overly long calls. In fact, no billing is planned nor would any be practical.

This was the only way to assure instant communication for more than 2,000 correspondents because the government had only 36 hours to set up the press center. Regular telephone service through international operators or individual installations would have overwhelmed available facilities. So all 200 phones are plugged directly into a switchboard that has more than 600 lines to the outside world through a cable to Marseilles.

Partial Sadat Text

From Wire Dispatches
JERUSALEM, Nov. 20.—Here is a partial text of a speech by President Anwar Sadat today:

"The name of God the merciful... Mr. Sadat, ladies and gentlemen, peace and mercy be upon Peace be for us all, God is not come to you... to a partial peace... I have come to you for a consequent agreement in the West Bank, the Golan and Sinai, because we are only put of the explosion... we come to you in order to build together the peace and justice, in order to drop of blood may be either party... I have proclaimed I'll people on earth, is that ever is not impossible and would like to live with us region of the world, and out in all honesty that we: you among us, with all and peace constitutes an important in the history of the

ad been rejecting you and our reasons for that. Yes, we say to meet you in any way this world. Yes, we do you as 'allied Israel' were members of this international conferences representatives and yours not exchange greetings. It happened and is still... wish to tell you today and kin to the whole world: opt to live with you in a and just peace. And we want to surround you, or at surround us, with de missiles, or those mis-hated and vengeance... have proclaimed so many at Israel has become an ad fact recognized by id, and the two super-have shouldered the re-ly of its security and the on of its existence. And s seek true peace we wel-ut Israel lives among us rily and peace indeed. Is is peace for Israel? Is e in the region with its neighbors in peace and ? This logic I approve. Is Israel to live within its secure from any attack? es.

Israel gets all kinds of rds? I would say yes. I also proclaim, we even a that we accept all in-ual safeguards that cor-ative, and that you may... But how can we achieve How can we reach these in order that it may lead be lasting and permanent

is an Arab land which occupied and is still oc- by military force. And let on the completion of al with Israel from this including Arab Jerusalem. Jerusalem that I came to, y of peace, which had and will always be the ment of the coexistence i the believers, those from ree revealed religions. total withdrawal from the d Arab land, after 1967, obvious matter that cor-romised. And we going to beg anybody for

or the Palestinian ques- nobody denies that it is sence of the problem as a. And nobody today ac-utterings and slogans here el avoiding the Palestinian and asking what are nian people. the United States... has i to face a reality and to be the legitimate Palestin- phs and that the Palestin- problem is the essence and f the struggle. so long as this problem is solved, the conflict will s and aggravate to new sions. in all honesty, I would o tell you that peace can- be realized without the inians. And it would be a mistake—whose dimensions I can predict—to ignore or set it

ould like to tell you, ladies gentlemen, that there is no

Egyptians, Unjolted by Trip, Watch Knesset Talks on TV

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

CAIRO, Nov. 20.—Egyptians watched President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on television here today during the start of Beirnat, the Muslim festival marking the end of the holy pilgrimage season, and a festive air replaced the drama of Mr. Sadat's arrival yesterday in what most persons here think of as the enemy homeland.

The Knesset speeches told them little they did not know already. Mr. Sadat's heralded peace package was only a repetition of well-known Arab principles for a settlement. Mr. Begin's was observers here commented, a combination of his well-known hard line on specific issues with broad platitudes in which he said that everything was negotiable.

It all left many Arabs here asking whether the trip was

worthwhile, particularly in view of the violent reaction it has generated throughout the Arab world. At last count, only the Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia had voiced even mild approval of Mr. Sadat's venture.

None of this will dampen the hero's welcome being prepared for President Sadat when he returns here tomorrow afternoon. Millions will be lining the route from the airport to his residence.

There is a strong tendency among Egyptians to discount the furor the trip has aroused among their Arab brethren. They point out that only two years ago, a similar uproar was heard when Mr. Sadat, in another of his go-it-alone undertakings, signed the second Sinai disengagement agreement with Israel.

That furor died down after a while and Egypt's relations with its fellow Arab states went back to normal, meaning sometimes good and sometimes bad.

© Los Angeles Times.

Wave of Attacks By Bomb, Gun Occur in France

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—A wave of terrorist bomb and submachine-gun attacks swept France last night and early today, police reported.

The attacks occurred at widely scattered places. Most of them were directed against installations of the Electricité de France national power company and firms working for the Defense Ministry.

A policeman was seriously wounded when three bomb explosions heavily damaged a police station at La Capelle Marival, in central France. There were no other victims but damage often was large, police said.

Bursts of submachine-gun bullets fired at a police station at Luri, Corsica, narrowly missed the police commandant and his wife in their bedroom, police reported.

No one claimed responsibility for the attacks, which appeared largely synchronized, police said. They speculated that most of the attacks against the power company were made by extremist opponents of the company's nuclear power program.

Kosciuszko Stamps L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—The Los Angeles City Council has turned down a request to name a street after the Polish patriot who fought in the American Revolution, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, as too long and difficult to pronounce.

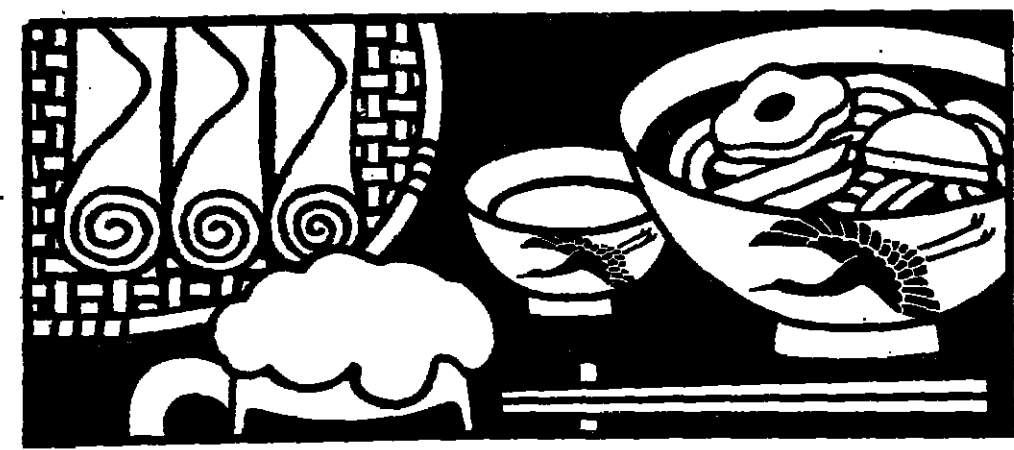
Czech Dissident Appears on TV to Hit Rights Moves

VIENNA, Nov. 20 (UPI).—A prominent Czechoslovak dissident sentenced to prison for publishing manuscripts abroad appeared on Czechoslovak television yesterday in an act of self-criticism and public penance, dissident sources said today.

Theater director Ota Ornest, 64, said that the U.S. delegation or any West European delegations was ill-advised to bring the question of the situation of dissidents in Czechoslovakia to the Belgrade conference on European security.

"It is evident that reactionary circles try to dissolve the Belgrade meeting by such actions," Ornest said.

He also attacked Amnesty International, the international prisoner aid organization, and said it tried to interfere in internal problems of other countries.



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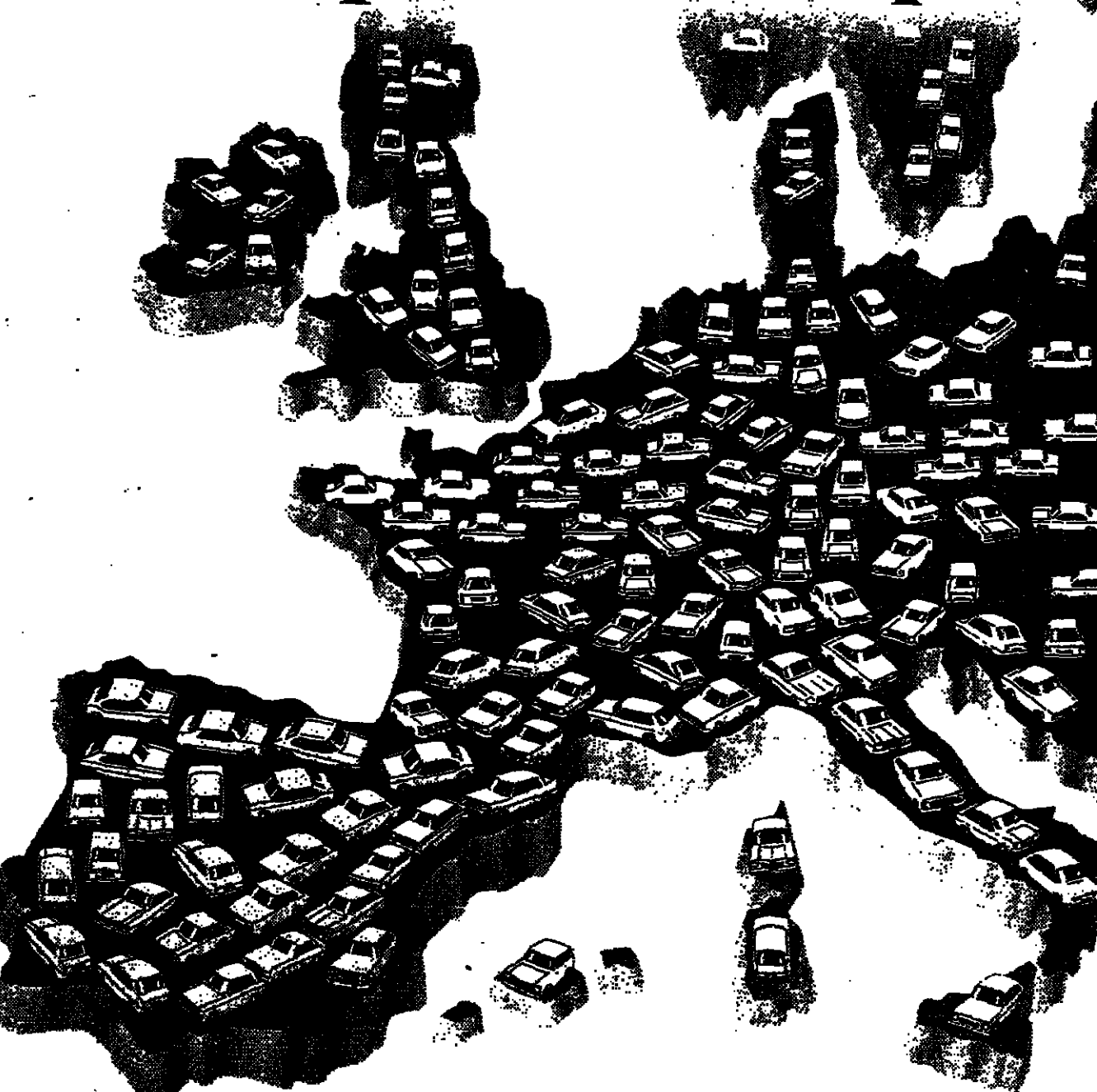
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News Analysis

New Diplomatic Channel Is Opened

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The stunning swiftness with which Anwar Sadat solicited and immediately accepted an invitation to go to Israel masks the careful thought and preparation the Egyptian leader put into his historic action.

Mr. Sadat appears to have made his decision to cut through three decades of Arab-Israeli hatred and bloodshed to deal with the Israelis face-to-face on their own ground both for strategic and tactical reasons.

He and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin have now established a new negotiating track that runs parallel to the Carter administration's plan for reconciling the Geneva peace conference. But that track is in effect independent of U.S. control and free from the veto power of Mr. Sadat's Syrian and Palestinian allies.

There are clear signs that the Israelis and Egyptians, perceiving that movement toward Geneva had stalled, set up their own "back-channel" diplomatic operation that cleared the way for the week's public rush toward a Sadat appearance in Jerusalem. The key figure in the secret ground-breaking appears to have been Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who has long sought to engineer the kind of dialogue that Mr. Sadat has now accepted.

Meeting in Europe
A still mysterious but now confirmed meeting in Europe between Mr. Dayan and an Arab envoy two months ago appears to have pointed the way toward the symbolic breakthrough. Other elements of the still developing saga of how the breakthrough occurred include official trips by Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat to Romania, Israel's long-standing communications links to Jordan's King Hussein and a sudden hardening of position by Syria that helped persuade Mr. Sadat to launch a dramatic new initiative to get the Middle East out of an increasingly dangerous stalemate.

Mr. Sadat has made it clear that he still prefers to go to Geneva with the Syrians and Palestinians at his side, and that he is opening the dialogue in order to present his case rather than to deal immediately. But his decision to go to Jerusalem also makes it clear to the other Arabs that Geneva is not his only option.

Mr. Sadat's sprint to propose, accept and carry out in less than a week a trip that every other

Arab leader has refused even to think about for the last 29 years is designed to reduce the grave political and security risks he is taking. The Syrians, Palestinians, Iraqis and Libyans will barely have had time to get their propaganda machines in action before Mr. Sadat returns to Egypt.

Two Arab countries are making no move to crank up attacks on Mr. Sadat, and that may ultimately be more important than the host's barrage he does face. They are Saudi Arabia and Jordan. It is likely that they were involved in the covert precise diplomatic calibrations that led up to Mr. Sadat's surprise move. The silence, on the case of the Saudis very muted objections, makes it certain that they are at least objective allies of Mr. Sadat in his effort to break the Middle East stalemate at enormous risk to his place in Arab history.

Mr. Sadat has said that he consulted no one about his daring move. But to keep the plan away from Saudi Arabia's ruling royal family—Egypt's principal Arab funds since Mr. Sadat came to power—would be a complete break with his past practices.

He has checked with the Saudis on even domestic measures before putting them into effect. On a trip that has been kept secret until now, Mr. Sadat flew to Saudi Arabia in January in the midst of serious rioting in Cairo to ask the Saudis about his reducing food price subsidies to reduce popular unrest.

It is clear, however, that Mr. Sadat did hold his plans away from the U.S. policymakers who were formally in charge of getting Geneva going again. State Department aides were working on position papers on Geneva even as U.S. television broadcaster Walter Cronkite flickered on the screen and induced Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin to exchange their epochal offers to meet.

Surprised U.S. officials concede that the Egyptians and Israelis have opened up an independent diplomatic track. They strongly argue, however, that the new track supports rather than undercuts their efforts on Geneva and that the new move-

ment was made possible by the Carter administration's early stress on a comprehensive Middle East agreement.

Mr. Begin's government has been in open conflict with the Carter administration over the Palestinian question for months and has sought in a number of ways to establish its military and diplomatic independence from Washington. The invitation to Mr. Sadat fits those desires as well as Israel's historic insistence that there can be no true peace in the Middle East until the Arabs demonstrate they are prepared to accept Israelis as legitimate residents of the region.

Card Close to Chest
Mr. Sadat's motivation in scaling down the central U.S. role that he and Henry Kissinger created after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war remains much more obscure. Mr. Sadat continues to hold those cards close to his chest as the evokes Arab reaction. Moreover, the speed and impact of his surprise move to a surface expression of impulsive, hasty decisions.

Beneath the surface turmoil, however, lies a chain of events and perceptions that stretches back at least to August, according to accounts provided in public by Mr. Sadat and in private by diplomatic sources here. Key points on the trail to Jerusalem appear to be Mr. Sadat's strong apprehension over Syria's intentions, and his distinct uneasiness with the Carter administration's handling of the Middle East file inherited from Mr. Kissinger.

Many of the essential details of what led to the dramatic exchange between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin remain hidden deep in the shadows of secret diplomacy. Only a tentative outline can be drawn from the events and reports of the last six months.

The first major catalyst is clear, however. It was the upset victory in May by Mr. Begin's Likud coalition over the Labor party group that had ruled Israel for 29 years. In Mr. Begin, an Arab ambassador in Paris observed a few months after the election, "we have to deal with a man far more prepared either to make war on us or make peace with us than were his predecessors. He will make decisions."

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Only: Kein Schutz vor Angriffen
Der RAF!

This warning, received by Agence France-Presse in Paris, reads: "Only: No Protection Against the RAF Attacks" and is signed by "The Antiterrorist." It shows a jet framed by a target sight. The West German airline Lufthansa has received warnings of terrorist attacks against its aircraft. RAF stands for the Red Army Faction, a terror unit.

But Emphasize Other Violence

Baader-Meinhof Group May End Hijackings

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—The West German Baader-Meinhof guerrilla group said yesterday that it would carry out no more aircraft hijackings but would continue to strike at symbols of capitalism.

A typed communique which reached news agencies yesterday said that members of the Red Army Faction—the name the group gives itself—had recently met sympathizers from other countries to discuss future action.

"Our objectives will now be only the capitalist profiters and their lackeys," the communique said. "We shall hijack no more planes, but we shall blow them up in flight when our target is there. We shall act everywhere, in tea-rooms frequented by their painted women, in select clubs, luxury cinemas, at galas, premieres and in high places of finance," it said.

Earlier, the group threatened to blow up West German Lufthansa planes to avenge the deaths of its members in prison.

Three of the most prominent Baader-Meinhof members, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe, died in prison last month after West German commandos rushed a Lufthansa airliner at Mogadishu, Somalia, to end a hijacking. An autopsy said that the three in jail committed suicide.

Among their demands, the hijackers had called for the release of the Baader-Meinhof leaders. The communique said that the RAF had established that Baader, Ensslin and Raspe were killed by seven West German secret service agents working in the prison service.

It also said that the RAF would be called "RAF 18/10" in future to mark the date—Oct. 18—when the three died.

The communique said that the non-German sympathizers who met the RAF members recently were French, Italian, Belgian, Dutch, Spanish, Palestinian, Moroccan and Luxembourgish.

It concluded with a call to struggle against abuse from the left or right.

"Communism and fascism sing the same song; they want to maintain the system of capitalist exploitation, be it state capitalism or private capitalism. The future is only in a new society, only in the anarchist revolution."

Lufthansa Flight Delay
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Airport authorities delayed the departure of a Lufthansa jetliner today saying they

Dacca Frees Prisoners
DACC, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Bangladesh government released 800 political detainees and prisoners today.

had received a telephoned bomb threat.

Bombing in Madrid

MADRID, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The ultra-leftist organization GRAPO today took responsibility for a bombing yesterday of the West German Cultural Institute and called it revenge "for the recent vile assassinations committed in the German prisons."

The claim was made in a note to the Madrid newspaper El Pais. GRAPO often uses the news-

paper to make public its claims.

The bomb caused substantial damage to the first floor of the building but no injuries.

Damage in Tehran

TEHRAN, Nov. 20 (UPI).—About 20 Iranian youths stoned and damaged the office of Lufthansa in downtown Tehran today, witnesses said.

The demonstrators beat up a policeman who was guarding the building but others inside the Lufthansa office were unharmed.

Firemen Warn of Blocking U.K. Troops Fighting Fires

LONDON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Britain's 35,000 professional firemen appeared ready today to step up their nearly week-long strike with attempts to hinder the army's fire fighters.

The threat was contained in a warning made as London suffered its worst blaze since the strike began last Monday. Fire raged through an industrial complex in east London's Stratford district, badly damaging five factory units.

At one time, 12 of the old civil defense fire engines, manned by soldiers, were at the scene. The hint of possible attempts to hinder army firemen came from Ken Cameron, a member of the Fire Brigades Union national executive. "So far, except for a few isolated incidents, servicemen have not been obstructed," he said. "Nor have people who have crossed picket lines to help them."

"If we don't get a reply from the Cabinet in the next few days [concerning the professional firemen's demands for higher pay], then the strike will become very bitter," he said.

Leaving Picket Lines

But, despite the growing bitterness, there were still reports of firemen leaving picket lines to assist the public.

In Manchester, pickets fetched a breathing apparatus from a

Mauritania Officials Request Drought Aid

NOUAKHOTT, Mauritania, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—The Mauritanian government has issued an international appeal for help against a drought which is worsening and which could seriously affect harvests and livestock.

Northwest Mauritania has only received 5-10 per cent of normal rainfall and the north, an important agricultural area, is getting only 60 per cent of normal precipitation.

Plans Own Initiative

Smith Says British-U.S. Plan For Rhodesia Peace Is Failing

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith today confirmed that he believed that the British-U.S. initiative for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia had failed and that he was pressing ahead with his own plan for a deal with black nationalist leaders living in the country.

"New initiatives have started and I anticipate that serious decisions will be made during this coming week," he said in an interview with the newspaper Sunday Mail.

Asked if this meant that he had formally rejected the British-U.S. proposals, he replied: "It is not really a question of my rejecting the latest initiative. I would say it has been universally rejected by Rhodesians."

"Therefore, let us be realistic. We cannot sit by and allow things to continue in a vacuum. I believe the time is ripe for Rhodesians to get on with the task now and settle their problems."

He said that he had shown great patience and tolerance in order to give the British-U.S. plan a chance. "It is clear it has failed," he declared.

Considerable Skepticism
Mr. Smith has displayed considerable skepticism over the chances of the plan for a peaceful transition to black rule by next year since it was unveiled here Sept. 1 by British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young.

The Rhodesian government objected to the supreme powers envisaged for British resident commissioner-designate Lord Carver during the proposed six-month transition period before majority rule and to plans to disband the Rhodesian armed forces.

The Prime Minister first indicated that he had finally turned his back on the British-U.S. initiative Friday night when he told a Rhodesian Front party assembly in Umtali that Lord Carver's visit here at the beginning of the month had been a "traveling circus" that had ended in "lamentable failure."

Mr. Smith has so far refused to give any details of the direction his new initiative would take, but his plans are known to include the three nationalist groups inside the country—the United African National Council of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the African National Council of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organization of Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Young Optimistic
LONDON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Mr. Young said on arrival here today that he does not consider that African leaders have rejected the British-U.S. proposals for Rhodesia and that a settlement can still be reached.

"None of the African leaders have refused to talk," Mr. Young said at the airport. "For this reason, it is obvious to me that

Press Expulsion Report
MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP).—Somalia has ordered expulsion of Tass and other correspondents in Somalia reported today.

In a report from Mogadishu the official agency said the was taken "in pursuance of unfriendly line" adopted by Somalia toward the Soviet

Portuguese Jetliner Crashes On Madeira; 125 Are Killed

FUNCHAL, Madeira Islands, Nov. 20 (UPI).—A Portuguese jetliner skidded off the end of a runway on this Atlantic island late yesterday and plunged over a cliff and exploded, killing at least 125 persons aboard.

A hospital spokesman said that there were 29 survivors among the 164 passengers and crewmen, but that several were still in critical condition today. The injured included two members of the cabin crew and four small children.

The TAP Boeing 727 on a flight from Brussels to Madeira was packed with 40 foreigners and 115 Portuguese passengers who boarded during a Lisbon stopover, an airline spokesman said. The foreigners included Belgians, Italians, a Spaniard and a South African.

The plane, with visibility obscured by rain and fog, did not touch down until it was halfway down the runway, then plummeted over the precipice 60 yards above a beach.

As a crowd of waiting relatives watched from the airport reception lounge, the plane bounced over a granite ridge, then split into two parts as it hit the beach in an explosion of flame.

The rear section was thrown into shallow water as passengers were hurled in all directions. "A lot of the passengers' relatives were waiting in the airport when the plane bounced over the cliff," an airport official said. "When they saw the explosion, they began to scream, run, vomit and faint."

Giscard to Visit Mexico
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20 (AP).—French President Giscard d'Estaing has accepted an invitation to visit Mexico next year, French Foreign Trade Minister Giscard said here last week.

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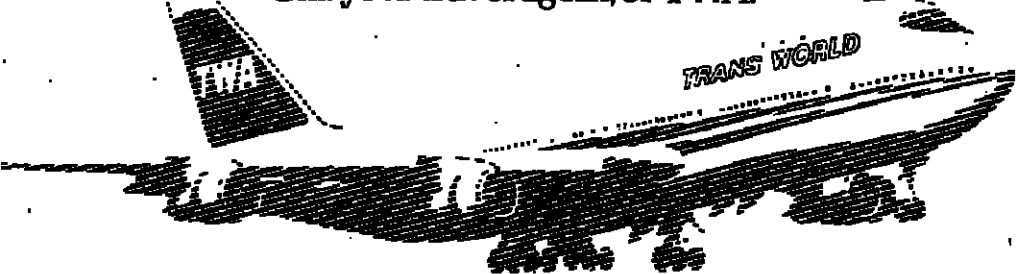
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ing of Policy Dispute

Tails of Anti-Soviet Stand Published by Peking Paper

By Jay Matthews

HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (UPI).—A newspaper has published an unusually explicit defense of the anti-Soviet stance, continuing a debate about foreign policy in the Mao era.

The paper must emphatically point out that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are the more reckless, the more anarchic and the most serious source of world war," the Nov. 10 article in the Peking Daily that has just appeared. "If we do not diffuse the tension between the two superpowers and look on them as without acknowledging that the Soviet Union is the more dangerous source of world war, then we are making a serious mistake."

Scores of Visits

Chinese have been working their foreign policy in scores of visits by foreign officials to the mainland, and a number of reciprocal visits abroad, but would be an unprece-

S. Reported to Drop Charges

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Justice Department investigators recommended against prosecuting a present or former FBI agent for alleged power involving bureau services or materials, it is learned.

They General Griffin Bell withheld a decision on the first potential financial in the FBI's history, a review of a report by a department spokesman, described the review as "a study."

Closing of the case would be one obstacle facing the U.S. District Judge Frank J. Jr. prepares to take on January.

Search of Fugitives

obstacle is the major in- into break-ins, wire- mail openings conducted agents searching for fugi- ratherman group terrorists early 1970s.

Bell hopes to settle that, ut if a trial is conducted only indictment made so at of retired FBI super- John Kearney for conspiring communications and open case could not be completed Judge Johnson's arrival.

case now in pretrial ings, with Mr. Kearney's Edward Bennett Williams, to obtain a wide range of ment information to assist defense. Meanwhile, a grand jury in Washington tending to investigate the roles of Mr. Kearney's Washington superiors.

Los Angeles Times.

dent move, Communist party Chairman Hua Guo-feng has reportedly accepted an invitation to visit China's old trading partner, Sri Lanka, and the Yugoslav news agency has reported that the Chinese leader may make a world tour next year.

Such a trip would be a major break with Mao Tse-tung's stay-at-home brand of diplomacy. The late Chinese party chairman traveled abroad only twice, both times to Moscow before he broke he broke with the Russians over their domestic policy and their refusal to help China develop an atomic bomb.

Since Mao's death, the Chinese have held to his view of the great threat from the Soviet Union and the diminishing need to worry about the U.S. threat. "As compared with the United States, the Soviet Union is a rising imperialist power... and is far more eager than the United States to resort to force and imperialism war," Kwangming Daily said. "It took advantage of the decline in strength of the United States due to its girding bogged down in the Indochina war to go all out in developing its effective strength and to undertake military expansion and war preparations."

The Chinese have indicated many times before that they consider Moscow their number-one enemy, but rarely since the death of Mao has the official Chinese press sought to make so explicit the differences between the Soviet Union and the United States. The article seems to be a response to arguments for a less tolerant attitude toward the United States, which remains officially committed to defending Taiwan against attack by China.

Inconsistent Policy

Chinese policy toward the United States this year has at times seemed inconsistent. The Chinese gave Secretary of State Cyrus Vance a relatively warm reception in August, but shortly afterward Chinese leaders began to make statements sharply critical of U.S. policy toward Peking. This may reflect a Chinese attempt to put the Americans off balance and move them toward full diplomatic relations, as well as a difference of opinion in China over how to deal with Washington.

At the same time, the Chinese have signed an agreement on border river navigation with Moscow and made other gestures some observers see as conciliatory. These may again be designed to worry the Americans more than anything else.

Throughout the year, the Chinese have pursued their favorite tactic of formally announcing one policy while pursuing another slightly different. They have recently released a major statement reaffirming their commitment to the revolutionary ideals of the underdeveloped world, which Mao named the Third World. But their diplomats and trade officials have been carrying on intense discussions with representatives of the developed world, which Mao called the "Second World," of Japan, Europe and Canada, in order to counter Soviet influence and import technology to build up the Chinese economy.

Belgrade Chess Match

BELGRADE, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Two Soviet grand masters—former world champion Boris Spassky and defector Viktor Korchnoi—will begin their 20-game match tomorrow to decide a challenger to world chess champion Anatoli Karpov.

Outside Houston's convention center, a scuffle between feminists and unsympathetic males marred proceedings.

Mrs. Carter, Ex-First Ladies Help Open Women's Meeting

By Megan Rosenfeld

HOUSTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—In a display of political muscle, the National Women's Conference opened yesterday with ceremonies featuring the current and former First Ladies, an array of top women government officials and the support of some of the largest mainstream women's groups.

This bipartisan blessing lent significance to what otherwise would have been a largely ceremonial event, albeit a loud and emotional one. Thousands of delegates, alternates and observers nearly filled the 6,000-seat Houston Coliseum yesterday morning, cheering and chanting "ERA, ERA," a reference to the Equal Rights Amendment.

The session was devoted largely to enthusiastic demonstrations of a belief in equality for women. Cheers boomed out as the symbolic torch that women runners had relayed 2,600 miles from Seneca Falls, N.Y.—site of the first U.S. women's rights meeting in 1848—to Houston was brought into the hall.

The torch was carried to the stage, where First Lady Rosalynn Carter joined former First Ladies Betty Ford and Lady Bird Johnson as well as national figures such as Coretta King and Rep. Barbara Jordan, D-Texas, in a show of support.

Mrs. Carter's message was that her husband's "concern about the outcome of your agenda is deep."

Later, signs of disagreement among the delegates on the issues began to surface.

A conference goal is to identify barriers to women's equality and make recommendations to eliminate them. These recommendations, which include federally funded child care and the creation of a cabinet-level women's department, are to be sent to President Carter.

The conference has been funded mainly by a \$5-million federal grant. Other federal funds also have been provided—for example, \$25,000 by the Commerce Department because transportation issues will be discussed.

This funding has been the target for opponents of the meeting, who object to "taxpayers' money" being spent on a conference at which delegates talk about "kill-

ing babies and lesbian rights," as one of the critics put it.

As the conference began its business session, a glimpse of the conflicts between the largely pro-ERA assemblage and a minority group of opposition delegates flared briefly. The legitimacy of the Mississippi delegation was challenged by a delegate from Pennsylvania because it is all-white even though the state has a large black population, and because the five male members of the group allegedly belong to the Ku Klux Klan. As other delegates loudly booed the Mississippi group and made the thumbs-down gesture, presiding officer Ruth Chasen, head of the League of Women Voters, denied the challenge.

Delegate Norma Temple, whose husband, William, is also a Mississippi delegate, said none of the male delegates belongs to the Klan, although a delegate's husband does.

Without significant dissent, the first three items of the action plan were approved by the convention. The proposals deal with the arts and humanities, battered women and business.

Vance Starts Tour of 3 Latin Countries

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance began a trip to three South American countries here today with measures to halt nuclear arms proliferation as his foremost concern.

Argentina has advanced in nuclear energy technology to a level that officials here say would permit the country to build an atomic weapon if it so desired.

Tuesday, Mr. Vance will be in Brazil, which has entered into a multibillion-dollar nuclear development program with West Germany that includes plans to build spent fuel reprocessing facilities to recover plutonium.

Both Argentina and Brazil have declared that their nuclear energy programs are solely for peaceful ends, but neither country has signed the United Nations nuclear nonproliferation treaty and Argentina has not signed the treaty of Tlatelolco designed to exclude atomic weapons from Latin America.

Technology Transfers

President Carter's foreign-policy goal of halting the spread of atomic arms capability by controlling sensitive technology transfers faces a major test, therefore, in Argentina and Brazil.

The third stop on Mr. Vance's trip, Venezuela, where he will arrive Wednesday, will provide an opportunity to discuss future oil pricing by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which is meeting in Venezuela.

To Discuss Nuclear Policy, Oil Price

Dec. 20 to decide on prices next year.

President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela said yesterday during an official visit to Brazil that OPEC prices would increase from 5 to 8 per cent next year.

The Carter administration has been trying to persuade OPEC leaders that any price increase would be damaging to world economic recovery and Mr. Vance can be expected to make this view felt when he meets Mr. Perez.

The importance of the nuclear proliferation issue for Mr. Vance's visit was underscored by the arrival here Friday of Gerard Smith, the U.S. special ambassador for international nuclear control, for two days of negotiations with Argentine officials.

Argentina has domestic uranium mines and has a program under way to produce 350 tons of uranium oxide concentrate by the end of next year. A 300-megawatt atomic power plant, of West German design, is in operation, a 600-megawatt plant is in construction and four more are planned by 1990.

But Argentina now needs to construct a heavy water plant to carry out its atomic power plans. The plans are under discussion with Canada, which is also providing technology for the second and third power stations.

Canada has advised Argentina that it will not provide the technology for the heavy water plant, part of which must be authorized by the United States under license agreements, unless Argentina signs the nuclear nonproliferation treaty or an equivalent treaty with Canada, forgoing fuel reprocessing.

Police Cars Burned In Taiwan Vote Riot

TAIPEI, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Mobs overturned police cars yesterday and set them afire in a small town southwest of here during nationwide voting for local offices. Police said that the trouble erupted when a ballot last for an opposition candidate was rendered invalid. They said that no one was hurt during the riot.

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Filipino Red Chief Held

MANILA, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The government confirmed yesterday that Communist party chief Jose Maria Sison had been captured.

1,000 Jews Leave Soviet Union in 15-Day Period

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (AP).—One thousand Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union for Vienna in the first 15 days of this month, according to a spokesman for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

An additional 13,264 Jews arrived in Vienna from the Soviet Union between January and October, compared to 10,914 for the same period last year.

Of the emigrants, 8,388 went to Israel from Vienna, and most of the remaining 6,866 went to the United States.

Meanwhile, a report of the 41st session of ICEM, which ended last night, said that 21,000 persons in the Soviet Union are scheduled to be assisted to emigrate by the organization next year.

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Shalom/Salaam

No matter what Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says in his speech to the Israeli parliament, it is clear beyond cavil that his trip to Jerusalem has utterly transformed the psychological setting in which the Arab-Israeli dispute has been frozen for the past three decades. And while none of us can be sure of what specific results will ensue, we can all be certain that an opportunity has been created in which all the parties—the Israelis, the Egyptians and the other Arabs, too—can and must review virtually every diplomatic option and every political maneuver they considered in the past. For offers and concessions and tradeoffs and gestures considered unthinkable in the old psychological atmosphere become thinkable in the new. This sense of rare new possibilities is, if you will, Mr. Sadat's gift to the Mideast.

Now, of course, Mr. Sadat cannot bestow the prize of his presence on Israel, in Jerusalem no less, without appearing as the spokesman for all the Arab countries, not just Egypt alone. We take this for granted. More important, we assume that Egypt and Israel take it for granted. Not to make this assumption is to say that Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin are very foolish, not to say irresponsible, leaders, who have surrendered to a theatrical impulse without having thought their venture through.

But it is possible that they would have secretly undertaken the planning for this departure last summer, months ago, as they did, without having some idea of how it would unfold? Surely they must have considered, specifically, what Israel needed from Egypt to win support in Israel's open society for any agreements ultimately reached. More to the point, both men must have thought about what Egypt needed from Israel to protect itself against the totally predictable charge that Egypt was being traitor to the Arab cause. Surely the Israelis realize that an immense part of ensuring that an Arab with whom they make a deal survives is to give him a deal that he can defend against the hostility of other Arab countries. The length of time in which the mission was planned and what we believe to be the deadly seriousness of both Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin—their commitment to the best interests of their war-weary people—argue for granting them the benefit of the doubt.

Does Mr. Sadat have to be warned that

he has taken a staggering risk? Do the Israelis need to be reminded that their self-interest demands that they "reward" the first Arab country to deal directly with them, the better to tempt other Arabs? We think not. Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin are serious men.

There is another factor. Mr. Sadat, to spare himself Arab attack, could have waited until a Geneva conference to press his various claims. Obviously, he thought he could do better—for himself and, presumably, for his fellow Arabs—by making his own direct overture to the Israelis. We think it a mistake to conclude, however, that his choice reflects a failure of American diplomacy. For it was American diplomacy that gave thrust and focus to a settlement drive that, without the American impetus, the parties were demonstrably unable to generate on their own.

True, some American diplomats do appear a bit miffed that their pet Geneva project has been pushed at least temporarily out of the spotlight. But Geneva was never meant to be more than a means of bringing the parties together for face-to-face negotiations. If two of the parties have already begun their own negotiating process, then American diplomats, rather than fret that the parties cannot possibly manage without an American breathing down their necks, ought to see what help if any they can give to the negotiating process under way and stand ready to bring other Arabs so-minded to the negotiating table. And, as we have said, Washington must hold Geneva available as a safety net. There is nothing irreconcilable about direct talks between Israel and Egypt and a renewed Geneva conference. American officials, and, for that matter, Israelis dazed by the Egyptian opening, should stop pretending that the two events are not inextricably linked in any realistic long-range effort to achieve a comprehensive Mideast settlement.

Peace cannot be made on one Sunday morning in Jerusalem. But peace can be made over time, we believe, in Jerusalem and Cairo and Damascus and Amman and, yes, Geneva. It can be made if Arabs and Israelis deepen and extend their direct relationship on the model that has now been set so courageously, and so respectfully, and so touchingly, by Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Human Rights in Argentina

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has gone to Argentina on a mission that raises the role of human rights in American foreign policy in a most excruciating form. For Argentina, perhaps as much as any country in the world today, is a society torn by raw political violence, some committed against the state, some committed by the state and—perhaps worst from the viewpoint of eventually curbing it—some committed in the name of state goals by groups that the state cannot control. It is precisely because so many abuses cannot be ascribed to deliberate government policy that the current mix of class war, ideological conflict, fanatical mysticism and anti-Semitism is so difficult to deal with.

By commonly accepted count, perhaps 4,000 Argentines have been victims of political murder in the last four years. A list presented recently to Mr. Vance includes the names of 7,500 Argentines allegedly missing or in prison. Most estimates of the number of people who have disappeared with or without a public trace in recent years exceed 10,000. Keep in mind that the country's population is one-tenth that of the United States.

The Carter administration started out like a house afire on human rights, moving against Argentina on the fronts of political, military and economic cooperation. More recently—and not just in respect to Argentina—the administration has shown an awareness that an indiscriminate passion for human rights does not lead automatically to progress in that field and, moreover, does not much incline the government in question to be amenable on other matters. In this instance, the United States wishes to induce Buenos Aires to become part of the Latin American nuclear-free zone, by way

of diverting its nuclear ambitions from a possible effort to build its own bomb, to cooperation in peaceful nuclear development with other states in its region, notably Brazil. The Argentines, understandably, take the view that the different aspects of their relationship with the United States are connected: Washington cannot focus on human rights alone.

It just may be, however, that President Jorge Videla is readier now to respond to an insistent but carefully phrased expression of American concern for Argentine human rights. He can point to certain small but positive changes in his rights policy made since he visited Washington in September for the signing of the Panama Canal treaties. He knows, too, that in recent months his government has made substantial headway in crushing the organized operations of left-wing anti-government terrorists, whose activities have provided much of the stimulus, or at least much of the rationale, for terror launched by the right. It should be possible for Mr. Vance to press his case without provoking an undue nationalistic backlash—always a danger in these matters.

President Videla, after all, is no thug. Whether he has a taste for the very difficult task of cracking down on the right-wing and generally pro-government vigilantes now running riot in Argentina may still be in doubt. But he can at least identify the thousands in his jails, release those being held without charge and put a tighter rein on his own police. Surely, Gen. Videla can see the advantages to Argentina, in its domestic life and in its relations with the United States, of moving more expeditiously to respect the Western values that Argentines insist, they hold dear.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Sadat's Mission

Whatever the immediate results of his visit, there can be no doubt that it marks a psychological breakthrough in Arab-Israeli relations. The politics of the Middle East can never be the same again.

It is much harder, though, to offer confident predictions about the nature of the changes that might flow from the exchange

of views. The visit cannot by itself be expected to produce rapid progress towards resolving the substantial differences at the heart of the Arab-Israeli dispute. However, it can contribute in a number of important ways towards breaking the deadlock that has caused so much suffering and bitterness over the past half-century.

—From The Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

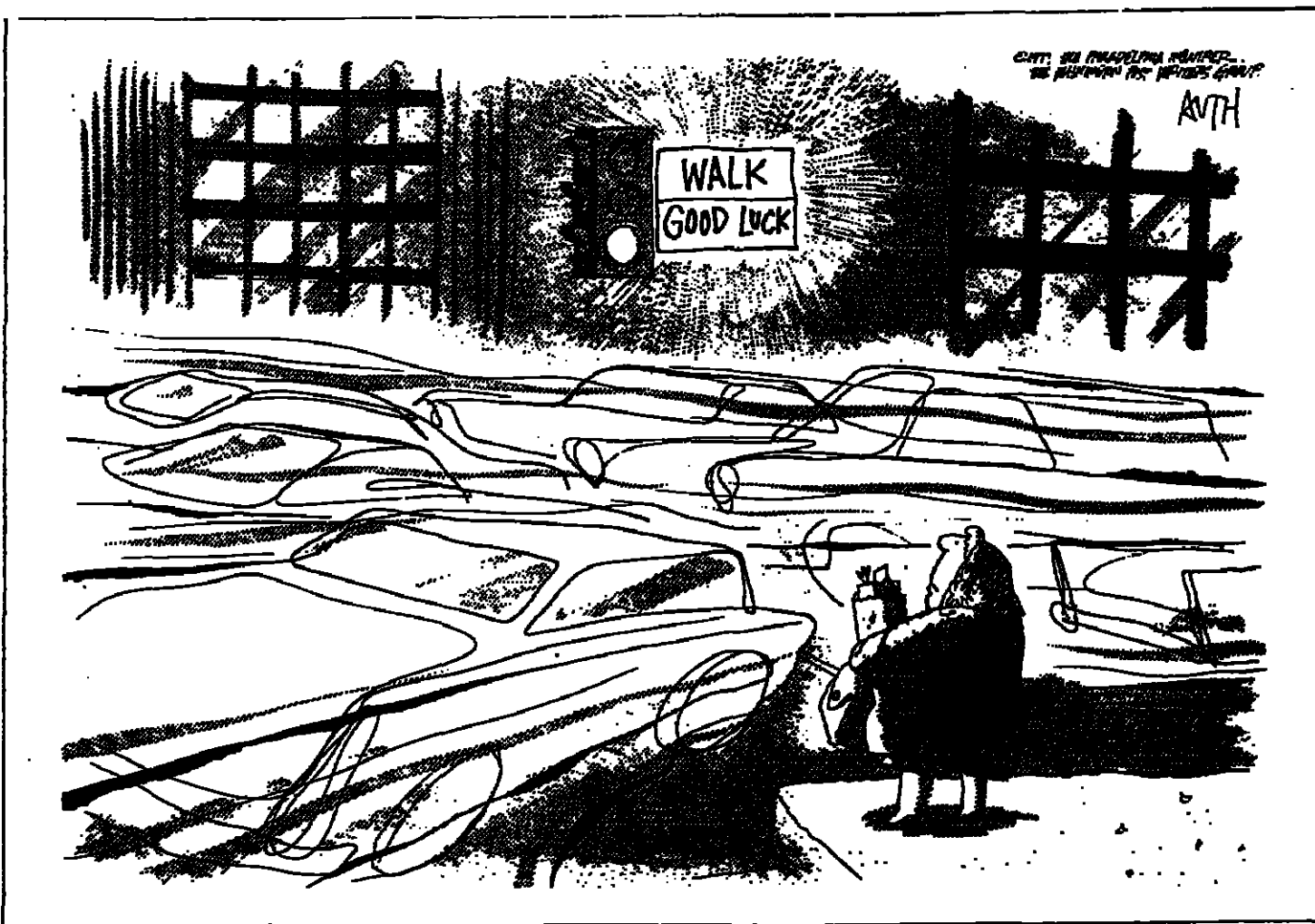
November 21, 1902

NEW YORK—Friends of the Nicaraguan route for the intercanal canal are much encouraged by Colombia's obstinacy and haggling. The Nicaraguan Minister has called at the State Department, presumably by invitation, and announces that his Government is willing to agree to any terms the United States might propose for a waterway across their part of the Isthmus.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1927

NEW YORK—Proposals of certain ministers and laymen that trial marriage and other "sex experiments" be given the sanction of the Church were denounced as "an insult to all decent manhood and womanhood" by Bishop William T. Manning, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, speaking before a special gathering of Church leaders yesterday afternoon.



Carter-II: On the Panama Canal Treaties

By C.L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—The new Panama Canal treaties, whose ratification by the United States Senate is being contested by strongly organized, well-financed conservative elements in this country, are seen by President Carter as a kind of litmus paper by which the world at large can judge the sincerity of our foreign policy stance, especially with respect to liberal and anti-colonialist sentiments.

In a conversation with the President, I remarked that it seemed obvious all the United States sought was continued use of the canal and ownership was not required; after all, we wanted to use Zaire's copper but that didn't mean we had to seize the country.

Mr. Carter said: "I agree. The philosophical point is, use, not ownership. This has been recognized for a long time now. Since Eisenhower's presidency there has been agreement by successive administrations that the existing canal accord must be modified."

"We still see the Panama Canal as vital and we must remain capable of defending it with our forces if necessary. But our main objective is to be able to keep it without violence, as the treaties provide. And we want Panama to be our partner, not our potential adversary."

Fairness

"The Panamanians have negotiated with Washington under four United States presidents during 14 years. The new treaty drafts are fair to the United States and protect our national interests, our security and our trade, while at the same time being fair to Panama."

"Furthermore, the issue is important to our whole international position. This new agreement will not only demonstrate to everyone our good faith as a nation and our intention to refute any charges of vestigial colonialism. These treaties erase whatever is left of colonialism. They show the world that the United States, as a superpower, is prepared to act fairly with a small country like Panama."

I observed that it had often been stressed that should this nation renge on the settlement formula, should the Senate be persuaded by opponents of the treaties that they ought to be rejected, the repercussions would be no means be limited to probable violence and guerrilla opposition to United States forces in the Canal zone and to United States installations elsewhere in this hemisphere.

It seemed to me that every bit of progress Washington has managed to achieve in Third World relationships since last January—whether in Latin America, in Africa or in Asia—would be endangered. United States policy would also be harmed in the United Nations where it had

but recently started to regain some influence.

The President agreed. He said: "Indeed, implications of the new Panama Canal formula go far beyond this hemisphere. Were the Senate to refuse ratification of the treaties it would be a severe blow to us in terms of our relations with all nations from the so-called Third World."

"Just recently I was told that in Sri Lanka (formerly known as Ceylon), for example, a country that is far away from Panama, there is a heavy concentration of interest in the canal treaties."

"We are ourselves putting to a test right now what we have for long been preaching to other countries, including the developing nations, that we are genuinely

anxious to end colonialism everywhere. This is an important aspect of the problem that the Senate ought to consider."

The Stakes

In this respect, I feel, it is not sufficiently seen by many persons debating the formulation of the treaties and the stakes involved in their ratification that the crux of the matter, so long argued in both the United States and Panama as well as between them, is the change in the canal's status that is virtually forced upon Washington.

This is not simply a matter of strategic evolution from the theories of Admiral Mahan, which used to dominate those charged with our defense but which now have been somewhat outmoded

by the invention of nuclear-missile weapons systems. It is also a matter of political evolution once the concept of territorial colonialism lost its validity following World War II (except in the vast Eurasian land empire of the Soviet Union). Not only would the Panama Canal become less—not more—accessible to United States shipping, peacetime or wartime (because of predictable guerrilla violence) if the treaties are rejected. But each yard of political progress painstakingly achieved by United States diplomacy in the ever more important underdeveloped world, with its treasure of raw materials and its United Nations majority, would vanish overnight should the treaties be spurned by the Senate.

Pearl Harbor Plus 36

By James Reston

TOKYO.—In a few days it will be 36 years since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This was the day, Franklin Roosevelt said, "that will live in infamy," but the world is so different now that Dec. 7 scarcely lives in memory.

Japan has become the third or perhaps even the second industrial nation in the world, with a trade surplus this year of around \$17 billion, almost half of it at the expense of the United States. Accordingly, there are serious problems between Washington and Tokyo, including the threat of economic war, and elsewhere in Asia there are unspeakable tragedies, particularly in Cambodia.

But in the perspective of these 36 years, it is surprising that so few of the disasters so solemnly predicted after Pearl Harbor and the Vietnam war have come to pass.

The Spirit

There is no spirit of domination or revenge today in the relations between the United States and Japan. No revival of the Sino-Soviet alliance after the deaths of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. No collapse of American authority in the Pacific after the retreat from Saigon. No new naval alliance between Moscow and New Delhi in the Indian Ocean. No political swing to the left in Japan. Pearl Harbor itself is not worried about war in the Pacific these days, but about a shortage of water in the Hawaiian Islands.

Premier Fukuda looks calmly at this postwar world. He talks privately, not about the balance of power in the Pacific, but about the balance of trade in the world. For the first time in history, he says, we have a world-wide economic system in which every major nation's decisions influence the life of many other nations.

This will take some working out and it will take time, he says, but he has no complaints he wants to make public. He is courteous, extremely cautious, and very silent about the Japanese trade surplus he promised to limit but didn't.

Other Japanese officials, editors, bankers and business leaders are more forthcoming. They speak of the fragility of Japan—its vulnerability to decisions elsewhere in the world: The pricing of oil and other raw materials essential to Japan's economic stability; the rise of protectionism in the industrial countries, and of competition from the "new Japans" in Korea, Taiwan and elsewhere in the Pacific basin. They are particularly concerned about what they call the "uncertainty" of U.S. military, economic and financial policy.

They are also fascinated but puzzled by President Carter. They see him on their excellent national television system almost every night, but they clearly don't understand. Why, they ask, if he is a president of the Democratic party, with a Democratic majority in the Congress, can't he get his policies on energy, Panama, welfare and taxes accepted?

'Unpredictability'

They simply don't get the American federal political system. Mike Mansfield, the former Democratic leader of the Senate, and now U.S. ambassador in Tokyo, has tried to explain. He has put the photographs of Speaker Tip O'Neill and Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia along with other congressional leaders up on his embassy wall, but the Japanese still feel uneasy about Washington's "unpredictability."

There is another problem be-

tween Washington and Tokyo. In the days of General MacArthur, Washington imposed its military and political control over Japan, but now MacArthur's spirit of domination has been replaced by Carter's spirit of accommodation, and the Japanese don't get that either.

If the Japanese could stop the world where it is at present, they would probably be satisfied. They are fairly free to compete in a reasonably secure military world, and a fairly open trade world without contributing anything to its military security. But they seem to have a sense of anxiety or foreboding about the future.

The future of the Pacific in the last quarter of the 20th century depends on the relations among the four major Pacific powers—the United States, U.S.S.R., China and Japan, all of them powerful, self-contained continental nations except these fragile Japanese islands.

The Soviet Union holds the Japanese northern islands. Its Pacific fleet totals some 1,250,000 tons, including 75 submarines, while Japan's naval power is 190,000 tons and 15 submarines. China, with its 800 or 900 million people—nobody knows quite how many—is beginning to reach out for the modern technology of the West, and if it begins to compete for the export markets of the world, as Korea and Taiwan are already doing, what will happen to the "Japanese economic miracle"? This is what thoughtful Japanese are asking about the future competition of their Asian neighbors while they wonder about the rising opposition to their commerce in the United States and industrial Europe.

Fukuda shows little interest in these apocalyptic visions of the future. If Japan survived the defeat of the last world war after Pearl Harbor, he seems to say, it will surmount the economic and financial problems of the future. Nobody could have imagined at the end of the last world war that things could be as hopeful in the Pacific as they are now. So he sticks to his optimistic view of the future, particularly to his faith in the United States, and on the 36th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, this is a happier prospect than seemed possible in 1941.

Figuring Out Taiwan's C.C.K.

By William Buckley

TAIPEI.—Every time I view a chief of state to bed with the hilted sword I am not C. C. K. Subong has an uneasy knack of tingling chiefs of state to shreds, and I swear, I know how he does it. In his youth somebody hypnotized him.

On the other hand, I remember offhand a chief of state more personally important than the son of Chiang shek, Chiang Ching-kuo, he is frequently referred to as C.C.K.

There is in America a uniformed impression of as a dynastic succession an unwholesome record where along the line we Kuomintang, or what we of it reached the show Taiwan after the great by Mao in 1949. He is a short, modest man, of ability, with a remarkable social history, as genial as his father was aloof.

On a typical weekend will appear in some corner of this huge island spend the evening in a con inn, or eatery, chatting, peasants, or factory work college students. Technical is not the chief of state, premier of the cabinet, is the undoubted leader of the island. In fact, I shared American, who has lived taught here informs me could win any election in going away. Those who him are a few of the older class of native who believe they have larger role to play in public life if the island were independent. But even they are not the choices are not to be independence and C.C.K. is between C.C.K. and life under awful tyranny and the end He wants to know and not easy to answer him: has changed?" Why is United States suddenly do with the notion that it is to renounce the mutual treaty with Taiwan, as waiting with the surviving

Well, you say to him, it, things have changed, defense treaty was signed 1954. Who would have then that, representing Mao, Chou En-lai would toast the health of President Nixon in Peking? C.C.K. said in Chungking in 1945, Mao tung toasted the health of late father.

Control

Surely—you say—Taiwan to acknowledge that the control of the mainland Communists is established. C.C.K. replies in two. As to the stability of the land, nothing is further from truth. How can America that a government is so weak that has gone through a revolution, experienced in 1949, during recent years? Liu chi—designated successor Tse-tung. Suddenly he is ed. Lin Piao, whose name actually written into the Constitution as successor to—purged. The Gang of four in charge of China a year and a half ago—Teng Hsiao-ping, the strong man in China. He was a good man, then he was a bad man, then he was a man, then he was a capitol leader, now he is a good How can anyone say that is political stability?

As to U.S. strategic plan does it make sense to sit to endear oneself to the Communist Chinese, when it is what force they represent in the world? And what would be image of the United States if it notwithstanding our assurances over the years should move to abrogate a fence treaty which is of manifest mutual benefit?

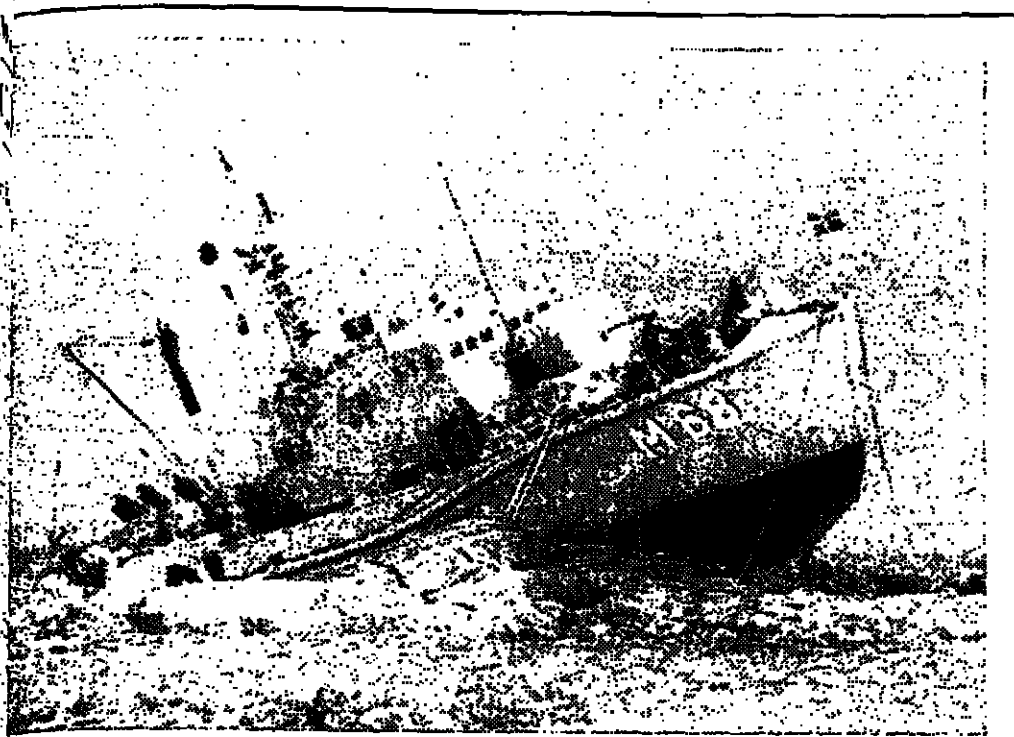
It is difficult for America to understand that the government of the Republic of China seated in Taipei, considers as the legitimate government the whole of China as dogs as Charles de Gaulle considered his government, forlorn in 1960, the legitimate government of occupied France. Surely, the life of 17 million Chinese, the life of the great walled social security and economy mainland China, C.C.K. that the clear differences in life of the two separated peoples will one day, inevitably, stir mainland to overthrow its oppressors.

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THE ROCKS—Stockholm's archipelago has its perils, as the crew of the redish minesweeper Blix discovered the other day. It will be afloat again soon.

May Increase World Food Output

Natural Alcohol Used to Raise Crop Yields

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT)—A new hope of increased food production by treating crops with a substance originally found in alfalfa hay—a hope first advanced on the basis of laboratory experiments—has been bolstered by successful field trials in the open fields. The field trials last summer, conducted by scientists at Michigan State University and reported this week, trace amounts of naturally occurring substance in the yields of some crops to 63 per cent.

There is a natural compound that may increase food production in the world," Dr. Stanley R. Ries, the discoverer of the substance, said at a seminar sponsored by the private firm of the Advancement of Science at Rockefeller University.

Ries, a horticulturalist at Michigan State in East Lansing, said the yield improvements in the field trials were in wheat, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, radishes, and parsnips.

Wheat, Field Corn and other crops of wheat and corn did not show significant higher yields than untreated crops, Dr. Ries said that the substance possibly could be used to stimulate production of plants responded in green-

house tests, and a Purdue University agronomist, Dr. Alvin Ohlrogge, has reported yield increases in field corn treated with the substance.

The substance is triaccontanol, an alcohol produced naturally in many plants. Natural triaccontanol is present in beeswax and honey, saled greens, carrots, potatoes and apples.

"Most of us probably ate more triaccontanol for dinner last night than it takes to treat an acre," Dr. Ries said. However, he warned that prospects for improvements in world food yields could not be estimated until more field trials have been completed and before the substance has been tested in tropical and semiarid zones.

"In fact," he said, "it may not work in Michigan next year." It is known that small variations in natural environmental conditions can affect results such as those obtained last summer.

Discovered By Accident

The substance's growth-stimulating properties were discovered by accident when Dr. Ries was testing the use of chopped alfalfa as a source of nitrogen fertilizer for crops. He was looking for alternatives to costly synthetic fertilizers.

Plots of tomatoes grown in soil mixed with alfalfa gave twice the tomato yield of similar plots treated with an amount of synthetic nitrogen equal to that naturally present in the alfalfa.

The spectacular increase in yield—10 tons of tomatoes an acre above normal—suggested that alfalfa has something to offer besides nitrogen.

Various chemical extracts from alfalfa were tried until it was found that the growth stimulator was triaccontanol.

In the greenhouse experiments on potted seedlings, Dr. Ries and his colleagues found growth increases in corn, rice, wheat, barley, soybeans, tomatoes, carrots, lettuce and cucumbers. These results in many cases have been confirmed in several other laboratories.

Potential Commercial Value

Because of the potential commercial value of the substance, a number of chemical manufacturers have expressed interest. An option for a worldwide exclusive license to market triaccontanol has been granted to the American Cyanamid Co. of Princeton. Michigan State's application for a patent on this use of triaccontanol is pending.

In Dr. Ries's experiments, an extremely low concentration of triaccontanol, about 0.01 and 0.1 milligrams a liter of water, was sprayed on the leaves of young plants.

The experiments have shown that much more or much less than these amounts does not affect plant growth. About 80 to 40 gallons of the triaccontanol mixture are sufficient for an acre. The substance also works when mixed into the soil.

U.S. Quadriplegic Practices Medicine From a Wheelchair

By B.D. Colen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP)—Joe Branda had everything going for him that February morning in 1975. He was three months away from Georgetown University Medical School graduation, a prime candidate for residency in cardiovascular surgery, and on his way to a weekend of skiing in Pennsylvania.

He was asleep in the back seat, recovering from 24 hours' duty in the emergency room, when the car in which he was riding hit a patch of ice, and then a parked car.

"When I woke up, I knew what I had done. I watched my hands hanging from my wrists and I knew I had broken my neck. The next thing I remember is the ambulance coming and I remember telling them how to carry me out of the car. I watched them carry my body out," said Dr. Joseph Branda, during an interview.

"I had never met a quad [quadriplegic] before my accident," he continued. "I was the first quad I'd ever seen. I had no idea what a quad was. When they told me I was a quadriplegic, I had no idea what that was. That's probably why I went so far. I might have wound up in a nursing home if I'd known what one was."

Limited Options

The accident almost six years ago left Dr. Branda paralyzed, confined to a wheelchair for life, with only partial use of his hands and arms. It did not, however, end his medical career. It only limited his options.

"When I woke up in the ambulance I thought there's always something I can do in medicine—I didn't know how or what."

During 15 months in the hospital—three of them spent as a head—completely immobilized, Dr. Branda had time to explore his alternatives.

A specialty in physical therapy, where he would have worked

with persons like himself, "would have been good, nice for people. But I live with it every day and I just couldn't do it," Dr. Branda said.

After graduating from medical school from his hospital bed, Dr. Branda was accepted for an internship in the department of medicine and pediatrics at Georgetown. "They were willing to let me stay on unsalaried for a year, which was a great blow to my ego," he said, "after being a prime candidate for a surgical internship where there's a good salary."

"I set up my internship so the first two months would be in radiology, because physically it would be easy for me. I really got to like it. It was very intellectual for me. Sherlock Holmes is my idol, and in radiology, with very little information you can put together a story."

So after successfully completing his internship, Dr. Branda moved on to a three-year residency in radiology at Georgetown.

Chief Resident

By last year Joseph Branda, the "basket case," was the chief resident in radiology and pres-

Cuba Says Mauritania Seized Fishing Boat

HAVANA, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Cuba has accused Mauritania of seizing a Cuban fishing boat and demanding a \$1.5-million ransom. It said that the seizure violated international law and was being considered a hostile act.

A statement published Friday by the official newspaper Granma said that the Mauritania Coast Guard intercepted the boat, the Rio Mayabeque, Nov. 5 while it was 24 miles off the west African country's coast. The boat had not been fishing, the statement said, but was nevertheless ordered to a Mauritanian port.

Makes Radiation His Specialty

dent of the house staff liaison committee at Georgetown.

Dr. Branda still would like to have been a surgeon. He believes his accident has taught him things about the medical system and about himself.

"I learned that in some ways people are impersonal. Especially," he said, "when you're going for tests, or into surgery. You lose your glasses and you lose your pajamas that make you look different from everyone else. You get a hospital gown so you become just another body that's going someplace. Somebody comes along and asks you a bunch of checklist questions. That's the thing that bugged me the most."

"I learned that I'm braver than I thought I was. I thought I was a coward. But I found I'm not afraid of anything, whether it's a challenge, or death, or whatever."

"If you let depression get you, you are finished. You can go out of [the hospital] with the attitude that you'll live, or the attitude that you aren't going to take care of yourself. And that's the equivalent of saying you're going to die. It's going to be a slow process, but you're going to start getting skin ulcers and urinary tract infections. . . . Those are really your only two choices. Usually in life you get a lot more choices than that."

Reaction of Friends

The reaction of Dr. Branda's friends to his plight also taught him something about the way persons deal with situations they find frightening, or threatening.

"I saw people come in [to the hospital room], look at me like I was dead and walk out with tears in their eyes. They couldn't deal with it all. My roommates from medical school had some trouble dealing with it at first, but as they saw me dealing with it, they came to handle the situation."

Teddi King, 52, Jazz Singer, Dies Of Meningitis

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP).—Jazz singer Teddi King, 52, died Friday at St. Luke's Hospital of spinal meningitis. She was admitted on Thursday.

Miss King's last appearance was last Sunday evening at a tribute to Richard Rodgers by many musicians, a fund-raising event for New York University. Miss King's contribution, "Can't You Do a Friend a Favor," was considered the hit of the evening. The composer told her that he was very moved and that he had not heard that song in 40 years.

Miss King was scheduled to sing Alec Wilder songs this week at the Smithsonian Institution. She recently finished a series of programs called "A Tribute to the American Song" for National Public Radio.

Known at first as a singer of popular tunes, the tiny brunette became better known as a jazz singer. In an intimate style, she got effects from tone and phrasing more than from variations on tunes. Critic Nat Hentoff wrote: "Her diction and intonation are flawless."

Her recording of "Mr. Wonderful" was a hit in the mid-1950s. She also sang with pianist George Shearing in the early 1950s, then continued to perform as a single.

Her husband was drummer Josh Gerber.

N.Y. Girls Backed In School Sports

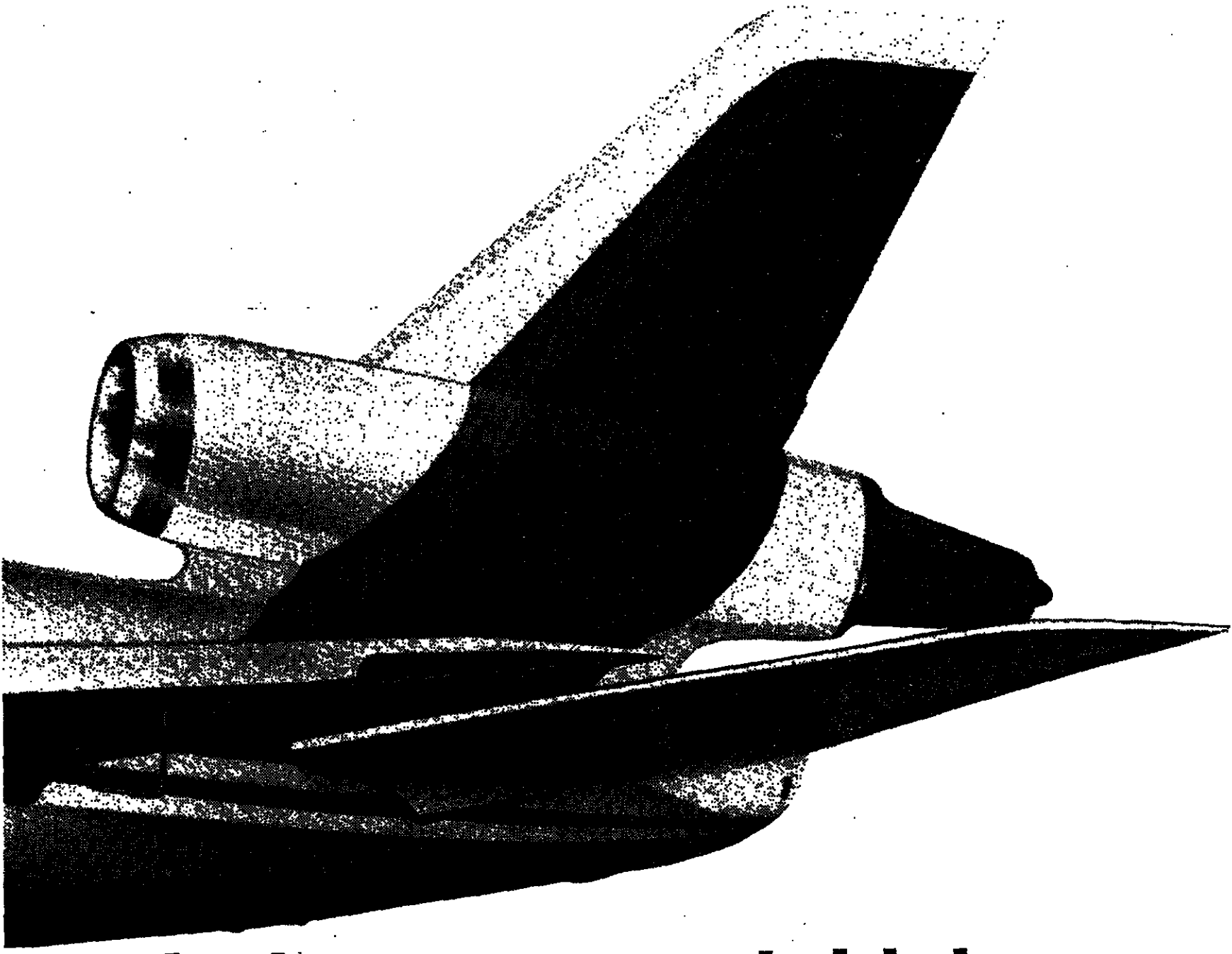
NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The New York Regents said Friday that schools must allow girls who want to play baseball and soccer on boys' teams to do so but continued to forbid mixed competition in some of the more rigorous contact sports such as basketball, football and wrestling.

Theodore Black, the chancellor, said that the new regulations brought the state into compliance with Title IX of the federal education amendment of 1972 prohibiting sex discrimination.

This was left open to question, however, because the Regents established a regulation calling for girls to be subject to a review panel to determine their fitness to participate with boys in baseball and soccer. Boys, however, will not be required to go before the panel.

Victor Francen

AIK-EN-PROVENCE, France, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Stage and film actor Victor Francen, 88, died here Friday, his family said. He made his stage reputation in the role of Cyrano de Bergerac, which he played more than 700 times. He appeared in many silent films in the 1920s and gained international stature in "J'accuse" and "Entente Cordiale," in which he played the role of King Edward VII.



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In Ramshackle Nation

Despite His Boasts, Amin Now Keeping Out of Public View

Raymond Wilkinson visited Uganda many times before the country was virtually sealed off to foreign journalists two years ago. He recently returned and, as a result, has been able to do so. In this dispatch, Mr. Wilkinson reports on the position of President Idi Amin and the state of Uganda today.

By Raymond Wilkinson
KAMPALA (UPI)—In giving his nation nearly seven years of rule under one of the most tumultuous and bloody dictatorships in African history, Marshal Idi Amin has declared his respect and fear only for Allah.

The former heavyweight boxer and British Army sergeant, who survived at least 18 assassination attempts, has been mostly sequestered in the use of bodyguards, asserting: "I am not afraid to die because God has told me exactly when and how this will happen."

But the President has now severely curtailed his highly visible visits to Kampala; for the most part he remains in well-guarded compounds around the capital.

"Amin may not exactly be running scared," a diplomat said, "but he is certainly much more cautious."

At Entebbe, the former colonial administrative capital of Uganda, all streetlights are doused in the evening for security reasons. Vehicles parked near the statehouse are immediately towed away.

Few persons move around the darkened streets when Marshal Amin is in residence here.

Shock, Horror

Perhaps more than any current national leader, Marshal Amin has the ability to shock and horrify a bemused world.

His earlier image as a "gentle giant" has long since failed to hide the rape of Uganda under a rule that began promisingly in a bloodless military coup in 1971.

At least 100,000 persons, possibly as many as a quarter of a million, have been murdered or have disappeared. They included Cabinet ministers, justices, top civil servants and army officers.

In February, the Most Rev. James Lwanga, the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, and two Cabinet ministers, Ednayo Oyema and Charles Obbo-Osumi, were murdered after being accused of plotting to overthrow the marshal's regime.

"They didn't even try particularly hard to rig an effective 'acid test' to expose the deaths," a diplomat here said. "It was simply a brutal warning to the Ugandan people. Amin didn't care about the reaction of the world community."

Five Anglican bishops and an assistant bishop—more than a third of the church hierarchy—subsequently fled Uganda as a new wave of terror was visited on the country.

Scourges here say that perhaps 5,000 persons have been killed this year. They dismiss as exaggerated some reports that tens of thousands were massacred in a campaign bordering on genocide.

But all civilian opposition to Marshal Amin's rule has been wiped out and he periodically decimates the ranks of the armed forces, surrounding himself with selected bodyguards recruited from the Sudan.

"The only logical opposition must come from within the armed forces," a source said, "but it is obviously impossible to know until the event what plots are being hatched there. Amin also seems to have a sixth sense in sniffing out potential trouble."

According to this source, Marshal Amin was not in the cavalcade that was ambushed in June despite reports that he narrowly escaped with his life and may have been slightly wounded in the attempt. Marshal Amin, in fact, sent a fleet of cars as a decoy after being warned in advance of the attempt, this source said.

Winston Churchill once de-

scribed Uganda as the jewel of Africa, but after nearly seven years of President Amin's oppressive regime, this city of 400,000, the country's capital, has no luster.

Although staples such as salt, food, beer and soft drinks are again available in limited quantities, most of the shops along the main thoroughfare are bare.

A field mouse has made its home in the empty window of a former travel agency.

A music store has three electric kettles in its front window. There are no other items in the display.

One well stocked shop offers Japanese refrigerators and cameras, Chinese porcelain, whiskey and gin. But it is a duty-free store reserved for diplomats.

Ugandans stare enviously through its large plate-glass window.

Although envious, they generally avoid strangers. They have become cowed by overriding fear of Uganda's secret police, the State Research Bureau, and of the Public Safety Unit.

The once bustling economy is largely in tatters, with Uganda's shilling virtually worthless.

Things are improving slightly, however, compared with the earlier part of the year when the cities had virtually no food or other commodities.

Now, buoyed by the export of Uganda's coffee at record prices, the economy is picking up.

Farmers, Mostly

Ninety-five per cent of the country's people are subsistence farmers. They were only slightly affected by Marshal Amin's catastrophic decision in 1972 to expel the 40,000 Asians who controlled the nation's business.

As the economy lurched toward paralysis after the Asians' departure, food stocks in the cities and towns disappeared, the beer ran out, buses and autos were abandoned for lack of spare parts, and even salt, locally produced, was virtually unobtainable.

That situation now has changed. Coffee production, which accounts for 95 per cent of Uganda's foreign earnings, dropped by 30 per cent last year and, of that reduced production, 20 per cent was smuggled across the border into Kenya.

Even so, skyrocketing world coffee prices filled Uganda's coffers to levels higher than at any time since Marshal Amin seized power in January, 1971.

He has paid cash for such prestige projects as an earth-satellite station in northern Uganda, making his nation independent of neighboring Kenya for communications.

He has purchased for cash planes and hundreds of new Mercedes and Fiat cars, tractors and farm machinery.

Coffee money also financed the regular "goodie run" to Stanstead Airport, near London, for watches, radios, whiskey and perfume to keep army officers happy.

In addition, soldiers get special discounts on food and beer.

Soviet Arms Supplies

The coffee bonanza has insured a regular supply of new weapons from the Soviet Union.

It has also given rise to pervasive black marketing.

"Prices for many things are officially fixed," a Ugandan said. "But you can never buy anything for that. For instance, a carton of milk costs one shilling, but you won't get one for less than five shillings."

The price of beer has doubled to \$1.50 a bottle, when it is available. Customers in most bars buy two or three at a time in case the supply becomes exhausted.

Sugar is about \$2.50 a pound and the cheapest cut of meat is nearly \$1.50 a pound. An egg costs 50 cents, a pound of butter about \$9.

Farmers earn only a few hundred dollars a year in cash to buy what they cannot grow, and salaries for white-collar workers fall far short of the black-market prices.

A civil servant doing a clerk's job makes about \$125 a month, more than twice as much as those who hold service jobs in the capital, such as cooks or janitors.

At the high end of the scale, Uganda's director of information, a major government post, earns \$7,500 a year.

Selected Ugandans can obtain "foreign-exchange clearance" and buy an auto for \$20,000, but many of these vehicles quickly find their way onto the black market, where they sell for as much as \$25,000.

There is virtually no public transit in Kampala. Most of the city's fleet of buses has been cannibalized to keep four or five of the vehicles running.

The import of any new article causes a stampede of shoppers.

The empty shop windows are plastered with Ugandan flags and pictures of Marshal Amin that have been there since 1975, when Kampala hosted the meeting of the 49 heads of state of OAU member countries.



Uganda President Idi Amin

Press Chief Turns to Planning

White House Shake-Up Talk Reduced to Powell Job Shift

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON (WP)—Jody Powell, one of President Carter's two closest aides, is altering his role at the White House, but there appears to be little immediate prospect for other changes in the internal staff system that Mr. Carter has installed around himself.

Mr. Powell is gradually easing himself out of many of the day-to-day functions of a presidential press secretary to devote more time to planning long-range public relations strategy.

The shift in Mr. Powell's role, and the fact that other aides are no evidence of an impending shake-up in the White House staff, are both based on the same judgment—that Mr. Carter's recent problems, the suggestions that the administration is not quite in control of itself, are more a matter of public perception than signs of real internal weakness or disarray.

Mr. Powell first announced the change in his role in an interview last month with Newsday, the Long Island daily.

Confusing Actions

"We have not presented in an understandable fashion what it all means. What the public has been seeing is a confusing series of actions. That is largely a shortcoming that addresses itself to this office and to me in particular. We have not done a good job of planning in context what the administration is really trying to do," he said.

When the shift in Mr. Powell's role means, in practical terms, is that he is appearing less these days at the daily White House news briefings, turning an increasing number of them over to his deputy, Rex Granum.

Instead, he has attempted to turn his attention to other matters. He was deeply immersed in the preparation of Mr. Carter's speech last week to the World Jewish Congress and the televised energy address Tuesday night. He has also been involved in daily staff meetings at the White House aimed at coordinating the administration's efforts to win enactment of its energy legislation.

Soothing Words

When Mr. Carter was asked at a news conference Oct. 27 about Republican charges that his administration is "inept," he responded with a lengthy discourse on his views of the presidency, remarking in the course of it that he has already made most of the major initiatives he plans.

"They were designed to be soothing words, to counter the questioning of whether Mr. Carter can 'cope' with all of his undertakings, and they were no accident," Mr. Powell had suggested when an answer should the right question be asked and had drafted some of the language used.

Mr. Powell also made it clear in a recent interview that he will devote more time to the counting of influential Washington columnists and commentators, whom he believes set a tone that affects not only general public attitudes but the daily reporting on the President and the administration.

"A good part of the analysis is done by people with no firsthand knowledge of this White House," he said.

he said. "They have long experience in Washington, but this is a somewhat different approach that they are not familiar with. It's a job that needs to be done."

Speculation

The same problems that led to the shift in Mr. Powell's role have given rise to suggestions that the entire Carter White House needs to be restructured.

But knowledgeable White House aides who are outside the tight inner circle of Georgians around Mr. Carter discount this speculation and in general defend the way the Carter White House has operated, and apparently will continue to operate.

There have been reports that a recently established executive committee, headed by Vice-President Mondale, is studying how to restructure the White House.

But a well-placed source said these reports were erroneous and, rather than looking at internal staff problems, the Mondale committee is attempting to gauge the issues and priorities for the second year of the Carter presidency to avoid the appearance of confusion and disarray.

"The good is that Carter does work hard and he is efficient," an aide said. "I'm sure he reads more, and more deeply, than any other president. The few people who do deal with him regularly have his confidence and, I'm sure, a willingness to argue with him."

"The bad is that things are not well-coordinated... That means many things must go to the very top. People on lower levels feel they are not important—there is no sign of it—and that is demoralizing."



Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell in Washington.

Michigan A-Plant Closed for Check

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has shut a Michigan nuclear power plant and has ordered studies at 12 others because of possible safety hazards in their electrical systems.

The closure on Friday, only the fourth made for safety reasons in the last three years, resulted from an electrical systems review of all 65 operating nuclear power plants in the country ordered two weeks ago by the NRC.

The closing of the Donald C. Cook Unit Plant at Bridgeport, Mich., on the southern tip of Lake Michigan, affects the power supply to parts of seven states.

The possible safety problem involves electrical connectors on safety system electric cable within the structure containing the

nuclear reactor. Tests at Sandia Laboratories in New Mexico in July showed that certain kinds of connectors failed under extreme heat, pressure and chemical conditions that would occur if the reactor's cooling system should fail.

The Michigan plant was found to have 70 connectors—out of "several hundred" within its reactor container—that were manufactured by ITT Cannon, one of the companies whose connectors failed the Sandia tests.

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Without Becoming Armed Camp

Mozambicans Have Achieved Unique Sense of Discipline

By Michael I. Kaufman

MAPUTO, Mozambique (NYT).—In slightly more than two years of independence, this Marxist state seems to have succeeded where so many developing African nations have failed: creating a sense of discipline without outwardly turning the country into an armed camp.

No one here contends that a social paradise has been attained or that such a prospect is imminent. Certainly the revolution here has encountered enormous problems involving shortages of skilled manpower, goods and capital. And refugees arriving in Portugal have spoken bitterly of racism, indiscriminate arrests and food shortages.

Bordered by both Rhodesia and South Africa, Mozambique has real enemies close at hand. Still, there is a widespread confidence that rests on the national mobilization and self-sacrifice and that is exceptional in the experience of independent black Africa.

During a 3,000-mile tour that this correspondent just completed, the signs of social transformation and grass-roots involvement in development efforts appeared regularly.

Recently, for example, this large modern city was pummeled by a blizzard of rain. The early summer torpor of coastal southern Africa suddenly broke and cold, fierce winds whistled while balls of ice the size of lemons fell in a barrage that killed four persons and hospitalized hundreds.

Half an hour after the storm began it was over, and half an hour after that, groups of citizens were in the streets sweeping up the glass and fallen tree limbs and constructing barricades around downed electric wires.

There were teams of neighbors, of high school students, of factory workers. The next day workers in industrial plants and commercial offices began donating a day's wages for a reconstruction fund. Within two days the debris had disappeared.

A young Mozambican, proud of the city's response, was drinking coffee at the luxurious Frelimo Hotel overlooking the Indian Ocean. "In two years of independence," he said, "we have had everything—floods, hail, an outbreak of bubonic plague and Rhodesian invasions. All that is missing is rivers of blood and the slaughter of the firstborn. But if these come, we can handle them also."

There are staggering problems, of course. A serious lack of trained people, particularly teachers, is frustrating economic development. Food occasionally runs in the countryside because there are no trucks to take it to market.

Some dissidents or people out of step with national mobilization are sent to re-education camps, which have been strongly criticized by refugees from Mozambique. And Rhodesian raiding parties seem able to enter the country at will, destroying settlements in retaliation for Mozambique's support for the guerrillas seeking to oust the white-dominated Rhodesian regime.

The approach of President Samora Machel's government to political dissent and personal freedom is governed by a paramount need for discipline. Members of Frelimo—the only party, the group that led the 10-year war against Portugal and an organization which has been transformed into a Marxist vanguard party—insist that free debate and discussion are encouraged at party meetings, although no criticism is permitted outside.

National Pride

Despite its difficulties, the government appears to have united the people and concentrated their energies in the way that is unusual for the Third World and singular for Africa. Often the most impressive evidence lies in small details.

In the deepest bush, men and women salute visitors with the raised arm gesture of Frelimo. Clearly these country people were proclaiming, "I am Mozambican," in a show of national identity that is rare on a tribalized continent.

On the banks of rivers, in addition to the usual team of women washing clothes, there were men washing clothes, something this correspondent has not seen in 23 other African countries.

Such activity seems to stem from government educational campaigns against polygamy and against cultural forms embodying male dominance.

In a small village a 12-year-old boy with two years of schooling stood before a blackboard teaching 45 elders, men and women, to read. As another new settlement residents showed off the neat four-room adobe and thatch houses they had built cooperatively in neat rows. Proudly they pointed to the outhouses behind each house, saying that the government had showed them how to build them and why they were needed.

In another region a team of paramedics was inoculating the population against smallpox,

tetanus and tuberculosis. They were part of a year-old campaign in which such teams began at the northern border with Tanzania and have worked their way south, vaccinating everyone. So far, the Ministry of Health reports, more than 3 million of the population of 10 million have been treated.

Everyone 'at School'

A sign on many schools and other public buildings throughout the country says, "Let us turn our whole nation into a school where we can learn from each other." So far, at least, the sentiment seems more than rhetoric.

In Rhodesia it has long been an article of faith among white leaders that any transition to majority rule will inevitably lead to a white exodus that, in turn, will signal a speedy collapse of the country's complex technological structure.

White Rhodesians often paint pictures of plummeting production, vandalism and chaos as black masses take over from white masters. In Zaire, for example, when the Belgians left what was known as the Congo, a long period of political turmoil began. Roads became overgrown by jungle, inventories were depleted and never replaced, factories ground to a halt. In another former Portuguese territory, Angola, where civil war continues, distribution systems faltered and elevators broke down, with no one to repair them.

Here in Mozambique, despite the departure of 250,000 Portuguese settlers—the people who ran industry, the civil service and the large plantations—nothing so drastic has happened. Telephones, railroads and airlines work.

Stores and factories that were once abandoned are being run, admittedly at reduced levels of production, by workers' committees with the aid of relatively few foreign experts.

There are many problems of distribution and cars and trucks

are sorely needed, but there are shortages of things like beer, canned goods—hardly necessities for most of the rural population—no worse than in African states that have been dependent for years.

Negative Side

Discussing the more negative side of the ledger, Mr. Brum, director of the Ministry of Economic Planning, concedes that there are awesome duties as the country embarks on a socialist course. With 70 per cent of the population under 15 and with illiteracy estimates more than 90 per cent, an overwhelming need for people, not just doctors and engineers but mechanics and who can drive cars.

The filling of such needs is top priority of the government and its first move was to nationalize education, which under Portuguese rule was private and reserved for the children of the few teachers. Even though there are few teachers, primary education is obligatory and a school is administered by a teenage, higher-grade pupil and lower grades.

Another difficulty is that Portuguese left behind the highly capitalized and developed economic structure that is irrelevant to the needs of people. There are factories producing perfumes, but they not enough textile plants; many people in the country wear rags.

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Amin Threatens U.S. Missions

NAIROBI, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda has threatened retaliation against Americans in Uganda if attacks are made on Ugandan missions abroad, Uganda radio reported today.

The President's remarks followed reported moves in the United States to cut trade with Uganda. He said that Ugandan security forces had been ordered to investigate the activities of U.S. missionaries in Uganda.

Marshal Amin also announced that he had given orders for the return to Uganda, dead or alive, of some of his former ministers who had fled the country. He said that they were wanted on criminal charges of stealing government money.

	Sales in				Net
	100s	High	Low	Last	Chge
MTWNBs	.88	15	26	26	26
		13	8 1/2	24 1/2	1%

	Cases in				100s	High	Low	Last	Chge
Pacorr	1.40	x291	46	44 1/2	45 1/2	+	2 1/2		
PaceBld	.16	53	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4				
				9 1/2	9 1/2				

	100s				High	Low	Last	Chge
Simco In	.73	67	94	60 1/2	60 1/2			
ShawBld	.73	53	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
ShawBld		53	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			

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More than half the companies on the current Fortune 500 list are on our customer list.

THE Consumers' Gas COMPANY

9.60% Sinking Fund Debentures

To be dated September 29, 1977

To mature October 1, 1997

Dominion Securities Limited

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

50 American Brands
51 General Mills
52 General Dynamics
53 Warner-Lambert
54 American
55 Unilever
56 WCR
57 MC
58 Burlington Industries
59 United Brands
100 FPG Industries
101 Hewlett-Packard
180 Clark Equipment
181 International Harvester
182 Caterpillar
183 Ford
184 GM
185 Chrysler
186 Lee Strauss
187 Shadaker-Worthington
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MARINE MIDLAND BANK  All figures as of March 31, 1977:

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DM BONDS (Average Prices)	
Australia 7-87	106 1/2
Australia 8-87	107 1/2
Australia 9-87	108 1/2
City of Berlin 8-87	103 1/2
British Gas 8-87	107 1/2
CP 8-87	108 1/2
Case Nat. Aut. 8-87	106 1/2
Case Nat. Tel. 8-87	107 1/2
Copenhagen 7-87	107 1/2
Continental 8-87	106 1/2
Deutsche 8-87	107 1/2
Deutsche 9-87	108 1/2
Deutsche 10-87	109 1/2
Deutsche 11-87	110 1/2
Deutsche 12-87	111 1/2
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Deutsche 12-05	327 1/2
Deutsche 1-06	328 1/2
Deutsche 2-06	329 1/2
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Deutsche 4-06	331 1/2
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Deutsche 10-06	337 1/2
Deutsche 11-06	338 1/2
Deutsche 12-06	339 1/2
Deutsche 1-07	340 1/2
Deutsche 2-07	341 1/2
Deutsche 3-07	342 1/2
Deutsche 4-07	343 1/2
Deutsche 5-07	344 1/2
Deutsche 6-07	345 1/2
Deutsche 7-07	346 1/2
Deutsche 8-07	347 1/2
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Deutsche 12-09	375 1/2
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Deutsche 4-10	379 1/2
Deutsche 5-10	380 1/2
Deutsche 6-10	381 1/2
Deutsche 7-10	382 1/2
Deutsche 8-10	383 1/2
Deutsche 9-10	384 1/2
Deutsche 10-10	385 1/2
Deutsche 11-10	386 1/2
Deutsche 12-10	387 1/2
Deutsche 1-11	388 1/2
Deutsche 2-11	389 1/2
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Deutsche 7-12	406 1/2
Deutsche 8-12	407 1/2
Deutsche 9-12	408 1/2
Deutsche 10-12	409 1/2
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Deutsche 12-12	411 1/2
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Deutsche 2-14	425 1/2
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Deutsche 4-14	427 1/2
Deutsche 5-14	428 1/2
Deutsche 6-14	429 1/2
Deutsche 7-14	430 1/2
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Deutsche 10-14	433 1/2
Deutsche 11-14	434 1/2
Deutsche 12-14	435 1/2
Deutsche 1-15	436 1/2
Deutsche 2-15	437 1/2
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Deutsche 10-15	445 1/2
Deutsche 11-15	446 1/2
Deutsche 12-15	447 1/2
Deutsche 1-16	448 1/2
Deutsche 2-16	449 1/2
Deutsche 3-16	450 1/2
Deutsche 4-16	451 1/2
Deutsche 5-16	452 1/2
Deutsche 6-16	453 1/2
Deutsche 7-16	454 1/2
Deutsche 8-16	455 1/2
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Deutsche 10-16	457 1/2
Deutsche 11-16	458 1/2
Deutsche 12-16	459 1/2
Deutsche 1-17	460 1/2
Deutsche 2-17	461 1/2
Deutsche 3-17	462 1/2
Deutsche 4-17	463 1/2
Deutsche 5-17	464 1/2
Deutsche 6-17	465 1/2
Deutsche 7-17	466 1/2
Deutsche 8-17	467 1/2
Deutsche 9-17	468 1/2
Deutsche 10-17	469 1/2
Deutsche 11-17	470 1/2
Deutsche 12-17	471 1/2
Deutsche 1-18	472 1/2
Deutsche 2-18	473 1/2
Deutsche 3-18	474 1/2
Deutsche 4-18	475 1/2
Deutsche 5-18	476 1/2
Deutsche 6-18	477 1/2
Deutsche 7-18	478 1/2
Deutsche 8-18	479 1/2
Deutsche 9-18	480 1/2
Deutsche 10-18	481 1/2
Deutsche 11-18	482 1/2
Deutsche 12-18	483 1/2
Deutsche 1-19	484 1/2
Deutsche 2-19	485 1/2
Deutsche 3-19	486 1/2
Deutsche 4-19	487 1/2
Deutsche 5-19	488 1/2
Deutsche 6-19	489 1/2
Deutsche 7-19	490 1/2
Deutsche 8-19	491 1/2
Deutsche 9-19	492 1/2
Deutsche 10-19	493 1/2
Deutsche 11-19	494 1/2
Deutsche 12-19	495 1/2
Deutsche 1-20	496 1/2
Deutsche 2-20	497 1/2
Deutsche 3-20	498 1/2
Deutsche 4-20	499 1/2
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U.S. Booters Finish Last In Monaco

Soviet Union Wins Junior Tournament

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONACO, Nov. 20 (IHT).—seventh international junior

cer tournament ended here yesterday for the U.S. team the way it began a week ago, with loss. The Americans faced French for last place and climbed the cellar by losing, 1-0.

"It's always a disappointment to finish last," said the U.S. coach, Walter Ohyzowych, "and I hoped to avoid that."

Earlier in the week, he that a seventh-place finish in eight-team tournament would be a major achievement for young team.

"But then you have to remember that we were up against sophisticated junior teams this was only our debut in world of European soccer. In four games we managed to score three times and each of our goals was a good one. Each one

earned." The U.S. team lost four games.

The Soviet Union won championship by defeat Yugoslavia, 3-0, yesterday.

Scoring four victories in games, the Soviet players

World Cup Play Is Considered

By Beckenbauer

Beckenbauer, 32, who he led his former club, Bayern Munich, to win the European Championship for three consecutive years.

told newsmen last week that he would like to play with manager Helmut Schoen's national team in the 1978 World Cup.

"It all depends on whether manager Schoen wants me to play, and on whether Cosmo is going to grant me a release."

Beckenbauer, captain of West Germany's 1974 World Cup winning team, in recent days has been described as showing no interest in beefing up Schoenborn's team.

**More Sports News
On Page 15**

TESTING OF

gn, develop, and

d licenses for the
Norway. And our Otis

work for our

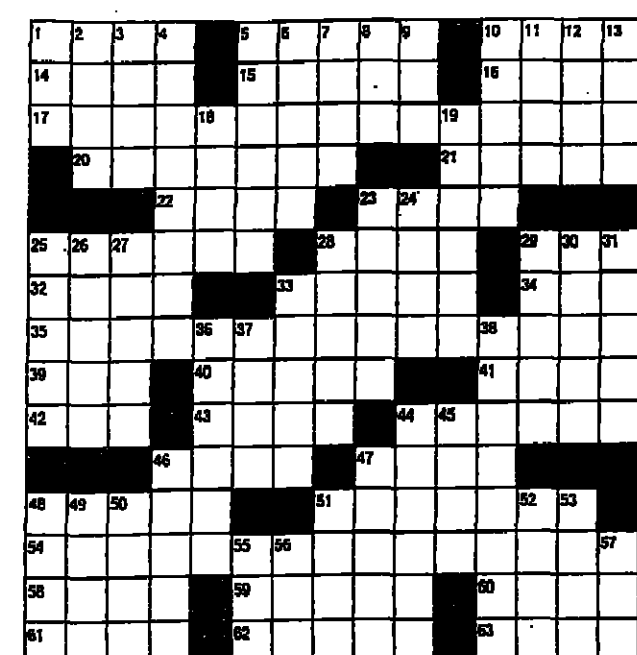
9 months 1976	9 months 1977
(except per share amounts)	
3,806,605	4,122,643
147,000	140,000

117,920	145,385
3.87	4.30
2.76	3.18
.8875	1.20

mon stock has been listed
ers on the Amsterdam and
exchanges and is also
listed in London, Frankfurt,
asle, Lausanne and
Now we're listed on the
ure, too.

④ 此题答案为 D。根据文章第二段可知，在 1990 年，美国有 100 万人口居住在 100 英里或更远的地方，因此 D 项正确。

GIES S.A.R.L.
 PARIS



ACROSS

1 Window part
5 Broadside salute
10 City section
14 Mental image
15 Violently
16 Person from
17 Western tourist
20 Kind of cat
21 Territories
22 Possessive
23 pronom
24 Sunday
25 Brings forth
26 Rance's
27 Danube port
28 Pennsylvania
32 Studio spinners
34 Show
35 Western tourist
39 Was corrosive
40 Tensely witty
41 "A-to
42 Influenced
43 Knapsacks
44 Roofing material
45 Wire measures
47 Climb in a cer-
tain way
48 Cheapest part

DOWN

51 Get by fraud
54 Western tourist
58 Peevish state
59 "windy City"
60 Nurse
61 Make a throw
62 Proceeds
63 Delightful spot
1 Incite to attack
2 Bede or Smith
3 Immunizing
4 Consecrated
5 Quondam
6 Accumulate
7 Take on cargo
8 London's
9 Go — spree
10 — whales
11 Woodcraft, e.g.
12 It's below the
humorous
13 Military meal
14 Stupefy
15 Luggage piece
16 Meat pie
17 Cumulative
18 "Oliver's Story"
19 author
20 Say in an
empty way

WEATHER

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Precip
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.
ALBANY	44	Balm.	41	Clear.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices, Nov. 18, 1977

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15
AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15	AGF	10.15

PEANUTS

11-21

THE POLAR BEARS ARE IN TROUBLE TODAY

ARE YOU THE ONLY COMMUNICATING ROCK AROUND?

SEE, I'D LIKE TO MEET THEM SOMETIME.

NO I HAVE HUNDREDS OF FRIENDS

WHY DON'T YOU COME WITH ME NEXT WEEKEND

WE'RE HOLDING AN AVALANCHE

I'M SELLING RAFFLE TICKETS FOR A NICKEL

FIRST PRIZE IS A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD!

COME ON, ELMO! WHAT'S REALLY THE FIRST PRIZE?

MY PET SNAIL, BUT WHO'D BUY A TICKET ON THAT?

WHAT'S BEETLE GRUMBING ABOUT?

HE JUST FOUND OUT SARGE HAS BEEN GONE ALL DAY

AND WHEN BEETLE PUTS IN A WHOLE DAY GOOFING OFF, HE WANTS IT TO COUNT FOR SOMETHING

BOY!

WILL YOU COME ONE LATE?

I DUNNO

HANG ON, JIM! GIVING YOU AN ULTIMATUM

A WHAT?

AN ULTIMATUM—

THAT'S A LAST WARNING! BEFORE RESORTING TO A CONFESSION

IT'S A NEW TYPE OF BOMB... IT KILLS PEOPLE BUT IT DOESN'T HURT BUILDINGS

THAT'S THE MOST LUDICROUS THING I'VE EVER HEARD... WHAT POSSIBLE PURPOSE COULD IT SERVE?

IT PREVENTS LOOTING

THE LAST THING SHE TOLD ME WAS TO REACH DR. JIM... SHE FELT FUNNY SINCE SHE GOT THE INJECTION!

WHEN YOU SAY THE PHONE WENT DEAD, DO YOU MEAN THAT IT DISCONNECTED?

NO... SHE JUST STOPPED TALKING... AND I DIDN'T GET A DIAL TONE! I'M CALLING YOU ON ANOTHER LINE!

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE HAPPENED TO HER, DR. ADAM?

SHE COULD BE IN SERIOUS TROUBLE! I'VE GOT TO GET TO HER AS FAST AS POSSIBLE! CALL DR. MORGAN! TELL HIM TO MEET ME THERE!

HONEY PURSUING A TEMPTED PET...

PLEASE, ANGEL, COME BACK!

KEEP COMING, BABY! I'LL SOON HAVE YOU BACK AT WORK...

SECONDS TOO LATE.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VAHEY

NOVEY

LETEBE

CRONI

STRICTLY SPEAKING, THIS IS BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND OURSELVES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Saturday's Jumble: IVORY PEACE CHUBBY SAFARI

Answer: What a guy who didn't like getting food that was warmed ended up getting — "FRESH"

DENNIS THE MENACE

11-21

"HOW 'BOUT IF WE BUY OL' RUFF A SADDLE FOR HIS BIRTHDAY?"

BOOKS

DISPATCHES

By Michael Herr, Alfred A. Knopf, 260 pp. \$19.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

EARLY on in Vietnam make them know exactly true violence resided. And were killers. Of course they were. It absorbed them. In red thumb, made them see the way that victims are filled with the twin visions of death and peace.

Thus, "dispatch" was only color in the whole madness and pity were other. There wasn't a color left. I think that those people who say that they only see the Vietnamese never really for anyone at all if they of men and boys when they had their lives cracked up.

Yet, the "death-spaced" so innocent and violent, so and brutal, who "were my and I left them to do it," scarred them. Some round a between the music and the there is only horror. "Thus the faces of boys whose lives seemed to have been on them, they'd be a few away but they'd be looking at you over a distance you would never really cross. reminded of faces at a concert." "looked in the had them."

And he is afraid of him as well as for himself, of a "high on war," under fire, "ing in at the point of cab springing all the joy and a dread ever known, ever time everyone who ever lived, unable in its speeding brilliant touching all the edges and passing, as though it had a control from outside, by or by the moon."

Then, afterward, "So everything but being alive you couldn't recall any except to know that it was something else you had felt before. It remained obscure a long time, but after a times the memory took shape substance and finally re itself one afternoon during breaking off of a freight was the feeling you'd had you were much, much joy and undressing a girl for the time."

A black paratrooper with 101st glides by and says, "I scaled mean, I'm smooth. Herr is left to wonder "not he meant (that was easy) where he'd been to get his guage." Where did Herr get his language? To a Va inside. It seems to me "Dispatches" is a certain his reporting come of age—the achieving literature. It is reporting of the 1960s at addressing itself to great issues, subjective, painfully est, scaled of abstraction to the viscera, the violence, the sexuality understood transcended. Stunning.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

What does it mean? How can he talk this way? Because he refuses to lie. His feelings are a mixture of love and disgust, of the miserable joyous. On the mission: "They got savaged a lot and softened a lot, their secret brutalized them and darkened them and very often it made them beautiful. It took no age, seasoning or education to

Selection to Friday's Puzzle

TRADER SPRAYS
RIZOME NOISE
SECOMOCHILLOP
EWOTE RAGED LIS
ROYE DESKS LADE
FLOE COATS RATED
TLOE COATS RATED
THREISOME
CADRES RIGOROUS
APRIAN BIDES CPA
RASP BEGET ORDU
KISCO BATES
THEFOURTHESIT
SECURED OPTIATE
STRESS WISPED

NEW YORK—The heart of the problem of defending the castle king position is preventing the attacker from gaining open lines in that sector.

Pawn exchanges that yield the attacker open files leading to the king must be avoided and it is generally foolhardy to win a pawn in front of the king if that means opening a file for the attack. The only exception occurs if the pawn capture or pawn exchange vacates a strongly controlled square on which a blockade by pieces may be set up.

In the game between Tim Taylor, co-winner of the United States Open Championship Tournament, and Peter Blyssas, an international master from Canada, from the last game in Columbus, Ohio, Black accepted a forbidden pawn sacrifice, was unable to blockade his king position, and was defeated by an overwhelming attack.

One point of the Avertach system (6 B-N5) in the King's Indian Defense is that 6... P-K4 can be refuted by 7 P-P3, P-P3; 8 QxQ, RxQ; 9 N-Q5 with a material-winning plan.

The safest defense formation would have been 6... P-B4; 7 P-P3, Q-B4; 8 B-Q2, QxP; 9 B-B3, B-N5; 10 B-E3, Q-KR4. 11 N-Q2, BxR; 12 QxR, N-B3. This lets White achieve the Maroczy bind and Black exchange his normally difficult-to-develop QB.

Lately, however, there has been a considerable amount of testing of 6... P-E3; 7 B-E3, P-E4, as Blyssas played in this game. Its danger is that 6... P-E3 creates a loosening of the black king position that invites an attack.

After 12 P-KR4, Blyssas should probably have ducked the opening lines by the passive 12... N-N1. In any case, his attempt to induce a blockade with 13... P-R4, hoping for 13 P-P3, N-R4 or 13 P-N5, N-N1, gave Taylor the chance for the powerful pawn sacrifice 13 N-R3.

At this point, Blyssas should have considered 13... R-R1; 14

CHESS

By Robert B.

Position After 17... P4

N-N5ch, E-N1, which leaves in a terribly passive position, let him leave his king live. O-O; P4; 14 N-N5ch, E-N1. P-B5, he should have tried to seal the king with 15... P-B5. Apparently he was obs with the idea of retreating to pawn sacrifice, but after P-P3; 16 BxP, N-R4; 17 Q-B3, N-N5ch, K-N1; 18 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 19 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 20 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 21 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 22 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 23 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 24 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 25 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 26 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 27 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 28 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 29 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 30 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 31 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 32 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 33 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 34 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 35 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 36 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 37 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 38 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 39 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 40 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 41 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 42 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 43 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 44 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 45 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 46 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 47 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 48 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 49 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 50 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 51 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 52 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 53 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 54 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 55 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 56 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 57 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 58 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 59 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 60 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 61 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 62 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 63 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 64 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 65 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 66 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 67 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 68 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 69 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 70 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 71 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 72 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 73 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 74 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 75 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 76 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 77 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 78 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 79 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 80 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 81 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 82 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 83 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 84 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 85 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 86 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 87 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 88 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 89 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 90 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 91 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 92 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 93 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 94 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 95 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 96 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 97 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 98 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 99 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 100 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 101 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 102 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 103 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 104 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 105 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 106 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 107 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 108 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 109 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 110 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 111 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 112 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 113 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 114 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 115 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 116 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 117 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 118 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 119 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 120 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 121 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 122 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 123 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 124 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 125 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 126 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 127 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 128 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 129 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 130 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 131 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 132 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 133 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 134 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 135 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 136 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 137 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 138 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 139 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 140 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 141 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 142 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 143 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 144 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 145 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 146 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 147 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 148 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 149 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 150 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 151 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 152 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 153 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 154 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 155 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 156 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 157 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 158 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 159 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 160 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 161 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 162 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 163 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 164 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 165 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 166 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 167 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 168 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 169 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 170 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 171 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 172 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 173 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 174 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 175 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 176 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 177 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 178 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 179 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 180 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 181 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 182 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 183 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 184 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 185 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 186 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 187 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 188 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 189 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 190 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 191 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 192 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 193 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 194 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 195 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 196 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 197 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 198 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 199 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 200 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 201 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 202 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 203 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 204 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 205 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 206 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 207 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 208 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 209 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 210 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 211 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 212 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 213 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 214 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 215 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 216 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 217 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 218 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 219 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 220 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 221 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 222 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 223 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 224 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 225 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 226 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 227 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 228 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 229 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 230 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 231 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 232 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 233 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 234 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 235 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 236 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 237 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 238 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 239 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 240 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 241 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 242 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 243 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 244 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 245 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 246 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 247 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 248 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 249 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 250 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 251 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 252 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 253 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 254 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 255 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 256 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 257 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 258 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 259 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 260 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 261 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 262 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 263 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 264 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 265 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 266 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 267 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 268 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 269 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 270 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 271 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 272 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 273 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 274 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 275 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 276 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 277 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 278 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 279 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 280 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 281 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 282 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 283 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 284 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 285 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 286 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 287 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 288 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 289 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 290 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 291 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 292 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 293 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 294 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 295 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 296 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 297 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 298 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 299 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 300 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 301 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 302 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 303 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 304 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 305 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 306 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 307 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 308 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 309 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 310 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 311 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 312 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 313 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 314 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 315 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 316 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 317 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 318 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 319 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 320 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 321 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 322 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 323 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 324 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 325 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 326 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 327 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 328 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 329 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 330 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 331 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 332 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 333 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 334 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 335 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 336 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 337 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 338 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 339 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 340 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 341 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 342 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 343 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 344 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 345 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 346 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 347 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 348 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 349 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 350 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 351 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 352 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 353 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 354 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 355 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 356 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 357 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 358 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 359 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 360 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 361 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 362 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 363 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 364 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 365 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 366 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 367 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 368 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 369 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 370 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 371 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 372 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 373 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 374 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 375 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 376 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 377 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 378 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 379 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 380 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 381 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 382 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 383 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 384 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 385 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 386 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 387 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 388 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 389 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 390 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 391 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 392 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 393 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 394 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 395 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 396 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 397 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 398 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 399 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 400 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 401 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 402 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 403 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 404 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 405 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 406 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 407 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 408 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 409 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 410 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 411 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 412 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 413 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 414 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 415 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 416 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 417 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 418 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 419 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 420 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 421 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 422 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 423 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 424 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 425 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 426 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 427 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 428 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 429 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 430 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 431 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 432 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 433 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 434 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 435 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 436 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 437 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 438 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 439 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 440 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 441 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 442 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 443 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 444 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 445 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 446 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 447 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 448 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 449 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 450 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 451 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 452 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 453 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 454 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 455 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 456 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 457 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 458 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 459 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 460 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 461 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 462 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 463 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 464 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 465 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 466 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 467 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 468 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 469 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 470 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 471 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 472 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 473 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 474 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 475 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 476 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 477 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 478 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 479 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 480 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 481 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1; 482 P-B5, B-N5ch, K-N1;

Payton's Record Rushing Helps Bears Top Vikings

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Payton set a National Football League single-game rushing record today by carrying 40 yards in leading the Bears to a 14-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

Payton delivered the scoring points with a 37-yard run with 43 seconds left in the first half for a tie. Thereafter, the attack was on Payton.

By the half, he had 144 yards and had run a yard 20 times. He carried 40 yards in leading the Bears to a 14-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

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The Bears couldn't score after a first down on the nine but Payton picked up seven yards on two carries to set the record.

It was Payton's second 200-yard game of the season. The performance boosted his league-leading rushing total to 1,404 yards. Earlier this season, he gained 205 yards against Green Bay to tie the Bears' single-game rushing record set by Gale Sayers.

The Vikings, who played without their injured quarterback, Fran Tarkenton, got their only points when Matt Blair blocked a punt by Bob Parsons on the Chicago 31 and scooped up the ball on the Bears' 10 to run in for a touchdown.

I was the fourth block of a kick by Blair this year, his first on a punt. Earlier, he blocked a point after touchdown and two field goal attempts.

Payton's 200-yard game was the first since he set the record in 1975. He carried 40 yards in leading the Bears to a 14-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

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ON THE MOVE—After sidestepping New Zealand fullback Brian McKee, French fullback Jean-Michel Aguirre (center) passes to wing Guy Naves in Paris rugby match.

All Blacks Get Their Revenge, 15-3

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI)—When the orange and lemon quarters were brought on at halftime, New Zealand led France 9-3 and already the crowd sensed a deserved upset at the Parc des Princes, here yesterday. France was ragged.

So after New Zealand scored the only try of the game, with a sparkling surprise move left across the field from a quick lineout in the first minute of the second half, French fans joined New Zealanders in a chant heard around the world: "All Blacks, All Blacks."

It was 15-3 and the scoring was over. By no means did the French give up. After running the steam out of the great French pack, the All Blacks held it in the scrums and outfoxed it in the lineout, while tackling and pressure undid the French backs. There was unanimity in the French dressing room: the better team won.

fielding and ball handling behind them. When French lock Michel Palmis cracked hopelessly into a ruck elbow first, McKee kicked the 30-yard penalty and it was 6-0.

Romeu, who had already missed a penalty, missed a drop as the first quarter ended. After 33 minutes, French forward frustration was again visible when lock Jean-François Imbriani clamped a big hand over Sear's face in a ruck the All Blacks were winning as usual. Sear took the kick from 46 yards on the left, 9-0. In the press box, New Zealanders were happily admitting they had been wrong to favor France in Paris.

Practice in the Park

Gleeson thought it out after Toulouse. Yesterday morning, while McKee came to the Parc des Princes to practice his goal kicking, forwards Lawrie Knight and Andy Haden rehearsed a shortened, two-man lineout in a park near their Left Bank hotel. The All Blacks had 80 practice scrums against opposition during the week.

Now it has happened at the Parc des Princes. The 15 New Zealanders who did it averaged 25 years of age. Before they left today for a homecoming visit to London, Gleeson forecast that their 24-year-old captain, Graham Mourie, "will be around leading New Zealand for some time."

Louettes Nip Tough Riders Reach Final

OTTAWA, Nov. 20 (AP)—Sweet's 23-year-old rider, who helped the Montreal Riders beat the Ottawa Senators 2-1, yesterday won the Canadian National League's Eastern championship and set to the Grey Cup.

Wade, who went all way at quarterback for the Riders, scored on a five-run in the first quarter and a five-yard touchdown in the second quarter.

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Sam Cunningham ran for two fourth-quarter touchdowns to lead the New England Patriots to a 20-7 victory over the Buffalo Bills.

The victory was the sixth in 10 decisions for the Patriots and averaged a 24-14 upset loss two weeks ago to the Bills, who are now 3-8.

With New England trailing 7-6 after three quarters, Cunningham eluded several tacklers and ran 31 yards into the end zone. Quarterback Steve Grogan drove the Patriots from their own 24 before handing off to his fullback, to give the Patriots the lead.

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WHA Results

Saturday's Games

Winnipeg 6, Indianapolis 4 (Hobbes, Krysow, 1, Labaree, 2, M. M. Devine, 3, Folsom, 4, St. Saver).

Birmingham 4, Houston 3 (Turkiewicz, 1, Durno, 2, Martin, 3, Folsom, 4, St. Saver).

Friday's Games

Birmingham 4, Indianapolis 1 (Benton, 1, Cusack, 2, Labaree, 3, M. M. Devine, 4, Folsom, 5, St. Saver).

New York 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Graham, 1, Murdoch, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

NHL Results

Saturday's Games

Montreal 4, Los Angeles 2 (Lafleur, 1, Giguere, 2, Laplante, 3, Dube, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

U.S. Skiers Training

KILLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 20 (UPI)—Thirty-two members of the U.S. Alpine ski team have arrived at this ski resort for final training before leaving later this month for World Cup tournaments.

Triumphs a Display over Tennis

LEWIS, England, Nov. 20 (UPI)—John Borg defeated John 4, 6-4, 6-3, in the final of the Wimbledon tennis tournament today and stretched his winning streak to 5 straight and 23 matches in 6 years.

Marathon Run a Record But Course Isn't Up to It

AUCKLAND, N.Z., Nov. 20 (UPI)—A marathon course where an apparent world record time was set last weekend was more than one and a half miles short of the official distance, the Auckland Athletic Center said yesterday.

After officials remeasured the course on which the first nine finishers beat the world's best time, Cus Thorpe, surveyor for the Auckland Athletic Center, said he had found the course 2,469 meters short.

Iran Moves Closer To World Cup Berth

KUWAIT, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A goal seven minutes into the second half by Fakhri Dabakshi gave Kuwait a 1-0 victory over Australia yesterday in a World Cup soccer elimination.

Australia is now out of the running in the Asian zone play-offs, which are led by Iran by one point over Kuwait. A victory over Australia this week would put Iran into the finals for the first time.

More Sports News On Page 13

NBA Results

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia 111, Milwaukee 100 (Gervin 22, McMillen 22, Johnson 27).

New York 128, Indiana 127 (Williams 22, Madlock 22, Roberts 22, Rondo 22).

Buffalo 121, Boston 98 (Smith, Knight 22, McMillen, Snamate 12).

San Antonio 124, New Jersey 114 (Drew 22, Brown 15, King 22, Hawkins 22).

Washington 121, Kansas City 120 (Knapchak 22, Henderson, Greer 22).

Boston 120, Cleveland 101 (Marshall 22, Robinson 22, Tomjanovich 22, Malone 22).

Portland 109, Cleveland 67 (Steele, Owens 17, Twedell 15, Russell, Chones 12, Carr 11).

Golden State 128, Detroit 95 (Parish 27, Barry 15, Douglas 22, Simpson 20).

Friday's Games

Washington 123, New York 105 (Hayes 27, Knapchak 17, Hayward 20, Conrad 14).

Indiana 124, New Jersey 116 (Dewey 27, Rondo 22, H. Porter 20, King 22).

Philadelphia 121, Boston 112 (Free 22, Collins 22, White 22, Covens 21).

Phoenix 100, Chicago 101 (Davis, Westfall 21, Adams 17, Gilmore 22, May 20).

Denver 108, San Antonio 94 (Thompson 22, Lee 15, Gervin 22, Othman 18).

Los Angeles 116, Detroit 85 (Stewart 19, Wilkes, Tatum 15, Douglas 14, G. Ford 12).

Golden State 126, Cleveland 104 (Barry 27, P. Smith 19, Fraser 27, Russell 21).

Dodgers Sign Forster

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 (AP)—Free-agent pitcher Terry Forster of the Pittsburgh Pirates has agreed to sign a five-year contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers, the National League team announced.

"It was the feeling of our front office staff, manager Tommy Lasorda and our coaching staff that we needed a left-handed pitcher for our bullpen," said team vice-president Al Campanis.

Forster, 25, is the first free agent to sign with the Dodgers, the National League pennant winners this year. Terms were not disclosed.

Forster, a 6-foot-3, 210-pounder, had a 6-4 record and a 4.45 earned-run average with the Pirates in 33 games last season. His first season with the Pirates after six years with the Chicago White Sox in the American League.



Larry Hise

Spoils

YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—New York Yankees are richer for their winning 3-1 World Series. A sale for the losing Los Angeles was \$20,999,000.

College Football Scores

East

Boston Coll. 34, Massachusetts 7.

Delaware 21, Colgate 3.

Kentucky 21, Tennessee 17.

Louisiana St. 20, Tulane 17.

Maryland 24, Virginia 0.

Miss. St. 18, Mississippi 14.

North Carolina 15, Duke 3.

The Citadel 10, Furman 2.

Vanderbilt 23, Chattanooga 9.

West. Va. 28, Wake Forest 10.

Wm. Mary 20, Richmond 13.

Midwest

Arizona 41, Texas St. 24.

Arkansas 47, SMU 7.

Baylor 24, Texas Tech 7.

Idaho 27, New Mexico St. 44.

Texas 25, Baylor 7.

Texas A. and M. 26, TCU 23.

West Texas 27, Tulsa 21.

Wyoming 23, New Mexico 21.

West

Brigham Young 20, Long Beach St. 27.

Idaho 27, New Mexico St. 44.

Oregon 28, Oregon St. 18.

Stanford 21, California 3.

Washington 25, Washington St. 15.

Austria Cancels Skiing Race

SCHLADMING, Austria, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Austrian ski authorities, abandoning hope for new snowfalls this week, today called off the season's first major men's downhill race, scheduled here next Sunday.

Officials inspected the World Series downhill piste early today at the request of the International Ski Federation and reported that the cover was still inadequate despite the use of snow cannons to dislodge snow from high peaks.

The downhill will now be held in Crans-Montana, Switzerland.

Defector Joins NHL

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 (AP)—A Czechoslovakian hockey defenceman, Rudolph Tajonar, who defected last July, has signed a National Hockey League contract with the Philadelphia Flyers. He has been assigned to the Flyers' Maine entry in the American Hockey League for conditioning.

Ferrari Unveils His New Racer

MARANELLO, Italy, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Enzo Ferrari has displayed his new Formula One racer in public but said the existing model will not be redesigned to museums until it is established without doubt that the new one is better.

Drivers Carlos Reutemann of Argentina and Gilles Villeneuve of Canada attended the presentation of the 312 T-3 car along with Ferrari last week.

The car has a 2,981-cc, 15-cylinder, 48-valve rear engine that can develop 100 horsepower.

Galindez Narrowly Outpoints Challenger

TURIN, Italy, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Victor Galindez of Argentina, fighting one of his toughest bouts, scored a unanimous but close 15-round decision over Eddie Gregory of New York here last night in the ninth successful defense of his World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title.

Galindez, 29, won the fight with scores of 147-145, 147-146 and 148-147. But the unanimity of the decision did not indicate how hard he had to fight to retain the title he won in 1974.

Gregory, 26, nailed the champion with repeated right hooks and opened up a nasty gash over Galindez's right eye in the ninth round.

Works on the Body

The champion won by pressing the fight throughout and catching the American with solid hooks to the body in almost every round.

Gregory's best round was the 14th, when he hit Galindez twice with right hooks to the head that had the Argentine reeling off balance. But Galindez showed why he is champion by maintaining his composure and fighting back hard every time he was hit.

Marathon Run a Record But Course Isn't Up to It

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After officials remeasured the course on which the first nine finishers beat the world's best time, Cus Thorpe, surveyor for the Auckland Athletic Center, said he had found the course 2,469 meters short.

He said that was equivalent to 2,700 yards or one mile and 940 yards short of the required distance of 26 miles, 385 yards.

An Australian, Dave Chettle, was timed at 2 hours, 2 minutes and 24 seconds over the course last Sunday. The unofficial world record is 2:23.3, set by Derek Clayton in Antwerp eight years ago.

There is no officially recognized marathon world record because of the difficulty of measuring such a long distance precisely over a winding course.



QUARTERS—Victor Galindez (right) lands a jab against Eddie Gregory in their championship fight.

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